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ART. I.—ESTABLISHMENT OF MANUFACTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.

REMARKS ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, AND PROFITABLE PROSECUTION, OF THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[We have written and published a great deal upon the importance of the more extensive introduction of cotton and other manufacturing industry throughout the Southern and Western States, and even suggested the propriety of holding a *Convention of all the States*, say, for example, at New Orleans, to concert measures of co-operation. A vast field of enterprise is here opened within the legitimate lines of competition and without any dependence upon the fostering hand of Government.

The following paper is calculated to stimulate the active energies of our people, and is the production of an able head. The writer will not append his name, having sufficient reasons, but says, in his prefatory address to the mercantile body of New Orleans and the Planters of the South, "In the exposition of my views on the matter, I do not aspire to instruct; but wish simply to stimulate the slumbering ideas of mercantile men. I should wish to be regarded, not so much the champion of a theory, as the herald who announces, 'to all whom it may concern,' the gratifying intelligence, that organization is afoot, and will soon advance to the aid and development of individual opinion."—Ed.]

IT is always a work of interest to trace to its source the rise and progress of a community. Apart from the consideration of the matter in a historic or poetic light, it is food for study to the contemplative mind, as offering to view one part of the vast revolution which is unceasingly progressing in the political, commercial, and social phases of the world we live in. When we consider that each step of progress in the commercial interests, every improvement in the agricultural and manufacturing sciences, produces a corresponding movement in the political and social world, we must perforce read of the rise and fall of ancient powers, and watch the onward march of the present age, with an intense interest, with a feeling which is strengthened in proportion to our *amor patriæ*, deepened in proportion to the keenness of our perceptive powers.

During our researches into this seductive subject, we cannot refrain from a recognition of the immense benefits which have ever accrued to those nations, by which commerce, in its various gradations, has been supported and upheld; while at the same time we cannot be blind to the uncertain tenure and flickering glory of those ancient *re publicæ*, who introduced civilization at the point of the sword, who regarded the mechanical arts as undeserving the attention of freemen, as work suited only to their slaves.

But this last is scarce a matter for surprise, when we give a thought to the military spirit of those times induced by the continual predato-

ry wars, which, by rendering accumulation of stock or property hazardous, thereby affected its estimated value, and tended to diminish that respect with which, in an age favored by peace, blessed with prosperity, we must ever regard the agricultural and manufacturing sciences.

Turning over many leaves in the world's history, let us glance at the weakling mechanic, who struggled through life under the protecting castle walls of some exacting baron in "merrie England," unconscious that, in his silent course, unknown to fame, he was one of those many streamlets, which, in after years, would form a giant torrent, to rule, yet to refresh the world.

Again turn over. Years have passed away—we see the infant Commerce lifting up its arms, and find the burghers of England obtaining grants, the nature of which tended chiefly to the security of property. This was an onward step of vast importance, another powerful lever called into operation for affecting the great change which was to follow in the relative positions of the producer and consumer—this was an important period, for the grants then obtained established a sure foundation upon which to base the operations of industry and skill.

Advancing in the great book, we arrive at the era of Watt and Arkwright—that commencement of the reign of the mechanical powers—to the date when the improved application of steam power to that triumph in mechanics, the power-loom, elevated constructive skill to the position it merited, and, by aiding and increasing the manufacturing energies, created a renewed demand upon agricultural industry, and commenced the war which has ever since been waging between advancement and bigotry—activity and stagnation.

This was a vast stride toward that knowledge which is power—that knowledge which, as it progresses, will rectify all abuses, religious, political and social. The advantages derivable from the inventions and improvements of that date, have descended to us; and, having referred to the history of other times, having traced the efforts of commerce in its struggling infancy, and rejoiced in the strength of its maturity, we should apply our convictions, deduced therefrom, to the benefit of the age in which we live.

By the experience derived from the examples of both ancient and modern days, we learn, that while war draws immediate suffering and misery in its train, it also blights commerce, by subverting the rights of property, crushing the efforts of productive labor, and turning the green fields, which a bounteous God has provided for man's culture and sustenance, into barren wastes or deserted wilds. By modern political experience we are taught, that commerce, in its various ramifications and influences over the mass, tends to the promotion of "*entente cordiale*" between nations, and averts the horrors of war, in many cases where diplomacy would fail in the attainment of an end so desirable.

However, to trace all the struggles and influences of commerce is far beyond my powers and limits, did it enter my wishes. In the above remarks, my pen has moved in sympathy with a spirit of retrospection natural to my subject. Those who indulge in a similar backward glance in reference to this theme, will perceive that history presents, with but one exception, no case parallel to the rapid increase developed in the growth of cotton in the southern States of America, and the

consequent strides with which New Orleans has advanced to its present high standard as a commercial depot, and port of active trade.

Fortuitous circumstances have raised New Orleans to its present enviable eminence. The fact of its peculiar position, by which it is constituted a port of reception for the productions of the immense expanse of country intersected by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries (the contributions of which have been poured forth in answer to the demand), has mainly assisted to elevate it from a place of no importance, to its present rank as the third shipping port in the United States. Although this may be regarded as a primary cause, other considerations have necessarily aided in producing the grand effect.

All interested therein will admit that these benefits are matter for congratulation and thankfulness; yet, at the same time, it is evident, upon examination into the subject, that the bounties of nature, and the accidents of circumstance, have not been accompanied or met with a corresponding coöperating energy on the part of those benefiting thereby; on the contrary, instead of applying the lamp of science, instead of seconding the abundance of production by the multiplying powers of conversion, they have received these vast advantages with a passive acquiescence, more consistent with the apathetic disposition of the indolent fatalist Turk, than with that active, enterprising and shrewd spirit, which is vaunted as the characteristic of the American.

An old proverb, which is admirably adapted to describe the commerce of New Orleans, says, "They sell the skin for a groat, and buy the tail for a shilling." This antiquated piece of satire may be truthfully transferred to the merchants and leading commercial men of the Crescent City; for, with every natural advantage, endowed with equality of power and means, favored by circumstances over all other cities in the States, they still continue the export of the raw material, still allow other communities to reap the numerous and important benefits accruing from the manufacture of cotton goods.

The unaccountable blindness so often manifested by the ancients, in matters allied to their best interests, affords much in the shape of caution to moderns, and demonstrates, with a peculiar force, that a vigor of thought, a spirit of inquiry, and an ardent zeal, are requisite to awaken the multitude from that apathetic indolence with which they are apt to regard novelties—to make them search into the merits of projected improvements and grasp at the benefits which are shown to them—to give them that energy, that *vis vita* of commerce, which leads men to apply their industry, capital, and mechanical abilities, to the most profitable channels.

At present the mercantile body in New Orleans occupy a position which, on consideration, must be mortifying to their *esprit de corps*—should be opposed to their aspirations: a position, alike derogatory to their character as men of action and common sense, and hurtful to their interests as merchants.

From a lack of enterprise and commercial coöperation, they yield into the hand of English and Northern spinners, a most important, lucrative, and daily increasing branch of commerce.

On all sides, North, East and West, are daily increasing evidences

of the attention given to the cotton manufacture, and the benefits resulting therefrom ; yet New Orleans, blessed with superior natural aids, looks on inactive, contented with such trade as springs from the transport of the raw material, while her more enterprising sister States are leaving her far far behind in the world's race of advancement.

The connection between manufactures and science, practical commerce and general progression, is so intimate, that it may be traced in a thousand striking instances. The production of wealth and the consequent diffusion of all the necessities and luxuries of civilized life, exercises a refining influence over the mass, and benefits them : although, like their own growth, from its gradual progression, it may not be evident to themselves.

The activity of that general and natural desire for the improvement of our condition, which, exclusive of the necessity that exists for the provision of our immediate requirements, more or less animates the industry of every civilized being in the hopes for the future, by inducing individuals to secure a surplus provision, benefits the world at large—since, without accumulation, permanent advancement is impracticable. Without accumulation, the condition of man is the lowest in the scale of animal existence. The increase of the surplus wealth of a community, is inseparable from the progress of its education, refinement and general civilization. In proportion as one community advances or remains inactive in such accumulation, in like ratio its social, religious, and political position will be affected.

Many are startled at advancement when it arrives in the guise of a novel projection—and, in the stagnation of their reflective faculties, regard it as innovation, a term generally, but wrongfully, regarded as a stigma ; custom having almost twisted it into subversion of order, and useless advancement. But that which I would wish to recommend to the general consideration and support, is no innovation, is no novelty, although most unaccountably the Crescent City is yet a stranger to those benefits, so industriously and perseveringly cultivated in almost all the advanced States. I would suggest to them, as a community enjoying opportunities for internal and export trade almost unprecedented in the entire globe, as a commercial body holding the traffic of a city which receives the productions of a vast and rapidly increasing area of consumption, to turn their attention to the manufacture of the raw material, cotton ; to gather to themselves a portion of those advantages which, since the epoch of Watt and Arkwright, have infused vigor into the commercial institutions of England,—to secure to themselves a share of those benefits which are attendant on successful manufactures, and which, of late years, our neighbor States have claimed participation.

This is no visionary scheme—no bubble inflated with vague wind ; but a matter which will bear calm investigation, and which, upon scrutiny into its merits, must become indelibly impressed on the minds of the “inquiring, thinking few,” as a suggestion requiring only energy, will, and capital, to carry it into lucrative and extensive operation. It is based on the theories of the combination of capital and labor, and of internal supply ; and the happy effects of these theories, carried

into practice, are exemplified all around, in each individual occupation, and in the general routine of traffic and production.

The numerous advantages which must accrue to the public as a body, from the establishment of a system of cotton manufactures, are so self-evident, as scarce to require comment or elucidation, providing, as it necessarily must, a fresh channel for circulation to the industrial market in its various grades, offering another medium for the profitable investment of surplus capital, and inducing those multifarious productive vocations which ever spring up when a new source of accumulation is opened to the power of acquisition.

It is impossible for any enterprising and zealous merchant to contemplate, without enthusiasm and delight, the train of beneficial effects which the successful operation of the factory system here must give rise to. With the license allowed to scribblers, I glance into the future, and see a thriving factory established, affording employment to numbers of steady operatives, skillful mechanics and engineers, whose never ceasing requirements are the germs from which other labors spring into vitality and action, collectively creating the nucleus of a new source of demand—we see the value of real estate, in the vicinity of this hive, tripled, aye, quadrupled—and the eye rests on no single spot around, where there are not convincing proofs of the humanizing influences which ever follow in the track of manufactures. In the distance, I can descry the planter rejoicing at the more remunerative prices which he obtains for his cotton, in consequence of a local power of consumption having been called into action, together with a host of happy results which loom large in the vista of time.

It is true this is a plunge into futurity, and therefore inadequate to the support of any cause. Still, it may be safely permitted, as it is the duty of a merchant to provide for and against the contingencies of the future, and in a matter so enlightened by precedents, so aided by existing examples, a prediction is but a declaration that the same effects will ensue from similar causes.

To arrive at the benefit derivable from such works of utility, we must turn to the history of other nations of sister states, and neighboring communities—we must consider the results produced in those places, in connection with our own power of production, transport, and general capabilities, and by our adaptation of their experience to those facts deduced from a study of our own resources, we may form conclusions sufficiently correct and explicit to shake our belief in the policy of the apathy evinced by the New Orleans public in relation to the matter. After looking to the surprising progress of this important branch of commerce in England, let us draw nearer home, and as an example of the advantages which arise from the location and employment of a factory, or factories, let us refer to the statistics relative to the rise and progress of Lowell, Massachusetts, one of many other places in the United States in which the manufacturing interests have met with that success, which their enlightened enterprise so deservedly merited.

In the year 1825, when the first purchases were made at Lowell for manufacturing purposes, the population was only two hundred. The increase was immense, and from its immediate sequence to the establishment of manufactures, it must have been induced solely thereby.

In 1828, we find there were 3,532 inhabitants, that being an increase of somewhat more than 1600 per cent. in the short space of two years. 1830 exhibited a corresponding addition, the population amounting to 6,477, and in 1840 it had reached to 20,981. When we consider that, thirty years ago, this great city of spindles was occupied by a few farmers, we must acknowledge the vast blessings which are inseparable from the successful prosecution of manufactures; blessings which may yet invigorate the body commercial of New Orleans, may yet be cultivated, ere the mercantile men of the Crescent City lapse from apathy into enervation. In continuation of this subject, I will dismiss Lowell as a comparison, after having called attention to the fact, that, in 1820, the estimated value of property thereat was \$100,000 only, while, in 1840, the assessor's valuation reached \$12,400,000—an increase diffused over property and estate of all denominations; every species of investment being necessarily enhanced, from the axiom "that individual welfare constitutes the wealth of a community."

These are facts based on statistics of a reliable character, and afford palpable evidence as to the rapid increase of the demand; and serve to demonstrate not only the success of those projectors whose vigorous minds and healthy perceptions first introduced the benefit, but also gives some data upon which to build surmises, as to the admeasurement of those advantages which would result to business interests and to the productive and consuming community at large, were public spirit or individual consideration to induce capitalists to effect the formation of a cotton factory at this place.

From a mere village, Lowell has risen to be a subject for conversation in every corner of the civilized world, and is now a splendid example of a combination of successful industry, politic investment, and universal progressive welfare, at present unapproachable by any other town or city subsisting by similar resources.

It is impossible for a large city to retain its magnitude and influence for any long period, if the science of conversion and mechanical skill be neglected; for, as the energies of the neighboring states acknowledge the blessings of mechanical application, and mold their convictions into action, by setting in motion the whirling spindle and the busy loom, so in like ratio will retrograde that community of drones who, while they admit the beneficial results which reward the scientific pioneer, while they daily experience the necessity which exists for a local power of supply, yet with an apathy which is almost criminal, with an indolence not sufficiently to be reprobated, allow others to reap the fullness of the manufacturing harvest.

I cannot here refrain from quoting the doctrine of General Hamilton, known throughout the states as an unflinching advocate for the prosecution of manufactures. He says, "every nation ought to endeavor to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply; these comprise the means of subsistence—habitation, *clothing*, and *defense*. The possession of these," he remarks, "is necessary to the body politic, to the safety, as well as to the welfare, of society; the want of either is the want of an important organ of political life and motion, and in the various crises which await a state, it must severely feel the effects of any such deficiency. This is a doctrine equally applicable to individual

communities, since the contingencies of commerce may produce effects as ruinous on the trade of a port, may involve consequences as disastrous to the progress of a locality, as a war would inflict upon a nation. The boy is father to the man; so also is the welfare of each separate State connected with the welfare of the whole Federal Union.

There are few who can doubt that the establishment of a cotton factory or factories in New Orleans would be a public good. In the first place, by rendering the population, about and surrounding, independent of other manufacturing powers, and by promoting a detention of the commerce arising from a local consumption; secondly, by enabling us to secure the benefits of export which are offered by our position with regard to Texas and other sources of demand; and generally as a center from which would spring productive demands innumerable, all tending to increase the circulation, to promote the interchange of communication, and consequently raising up a powerful guarantee for the security of property, and the advancement of commerce.

In order to prove the practicability of bringing into profitable operation a system of cotton manufactures, we must take into consideration the relative bearings of the demand for the goods to be manufactured, on our capabilities of supply.

The demand is, as a matter of course, dependent on the power of supply, issuing as it does from the facility with which we can compete with the manufactured goods of other producers in price and quality; in other words, the demand and its accretion, is guided by our ability to vie with and undersell other manufacturers.

The power of supply at competing rates being constituted and regulated by the amount of the primary outlay, and the relative rates of raw material, wages, motive power, &c., as compared with their respective rates to our rivals, can be ascertained with sufficient exactitude as to allow of our forming a groundwork, upon which to compute the probable ability of the New Orleans factory to compete with the cotton goods of other states, in this, the market of the south. Let us enter into these matters with a readiness to put aside prejudice and bigotry, with a spirit of inquiry determined to arrive at the truth, and with a will to convert our convictions into action when satisfied that a means of welfare and progression is within reach, hitherto disregarded—let us trust that the field which such a course of investigation must open to the southrons, will be entered upon and cultivated with that determination which should ever be the characteristic of the merchant—let us hope that the long slumbering energies of New Orleans will be awakened to a due sense of the important advantageous effects, which must follow the establishment of a system of cotton manufactures in this city. Think of the nourishing, enlarging influence which it must spread over commerce, affecting, as it would, all interests from the planter to the manufacturer—from the operative who aids in its conversion to each and every individual who consumes the cotton after preparation.

Look at it in its interminable sinuosities and consequences—benefiting the present age, giving birth to blessings for the future: creating channels by which a considerable portion of the intelligent laboring surplus may be provided with occupation, inducing and encouraging me-

chanical skill and increased refinement, and forming, as it would, the center of attraction for a new hive of most prolific industry in this, the Crescent City.

To return to the inquiry suggested.

THE PRIMARY OUTLAY.—In proceeding to discuss this point, I will conduct my estimate and calculations in consistency with the projected establishment of a factory of 10,000 spindles, for the fabrication of coarse sheetings, &c., No. 14, averaging 2½ yards to the lb.—and with regard to the locality, I will beg my readers to carry their ideas in connection with this point, to Algiers or thereabouts, as a neighborhood well adapted for the purpose, and, for many palpable reasons, more applicable, than any part of its opposite side of the river, within convenient range of the city. To allow of sufficient space for the effective operation of the various gradations of work connected with such a factory, an area of not less than 319 square feet will be required. Take cost of

Land,.....	\$20,000
Factory of brick,.....	25,000
Manager's house,.....	2,500
Warehouse,.....	2,000
Machinery, engines and gearing appertaining to 10,000 spindles, at \$16,.....	160,000
Tenements for operatives,.....	20,000
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	\$229,500

At \$16 per spindle, the most finished description of machinery is procurable, combining all the most recent improvements and additions.

I am aware, that this may appear a very high estimate, and that factories can be fitted up at \$14 per spindle, even as low as \$12; but it becomes a matter for consideration, whether an attempt at saving in this, the mainspring of success, would not be false economy.

The Louisiana capitalists, would enter into the manufacturing world, comparatively speaking, infants, and the supporting nourishing policy of sensible liberality will greatly aid to a healthy and vigorous maturity; can alone enable them to advance into the ranks of those who have so long monopolized this most important branch of commerce.

Thus, we might anticipate a primary outlay, deciding the amount of fixed capital at \$230,000.

The component parts of this outlay are founded on estimates derived from authorities who, if experience in such matters induces accuracy, should be almost infallible.

THE RAW MATERIAL.—It needs no elaborate argument to demonstrate, that our competing ability cannot be disadvantageously affected by any consideration in connection with the cotton required for factory consumption.

The fact of New Orleans being the medium through which passes nearly one-half of the entire cotton crop of the United States, opens to the manufacturer of the Crescent City a most fruitful source of benefit; one peculiarly his own. Being on the spot, he can command every favorable tendency presented by ever varying prices—by his proximity to the most extensive market in the states, he can work his factory with a greatly diminished capital, and by entering the market only as his re-

quiements dictate, he economizes in the items of storage, insurance, &c., matters unimportant at a casual glance, but which in the aggregate greatly assist in reducing the cost price. As the world is composed of minute atoms, so is the welfare of the extensive manufacturer inseparable from a rigid observance of economy in every channel of his expenditures; a disregard of the uniformity which should pervade every part, must soon be followed by a dissolution of the whole. Again, the southern manufacturer must derive advantage from the facility with which, in New Orleans, he can procure "sample" and "slightly damaged" cotton for his pickery, a fact which forms no inconsiderable auxiliary to the success of a factory turning out the No. 14 quality of goods.

As the manufacture of the staple of nine states, is a matter necessarily involving competition, my arguments should take the shape of comparisons, and my endeavors should tend to prove our ability to range along side of our brother manufacturers at the North, who at present may be regarded as our commercial rivals; for, although the western men are becoming competitors also, they can hope for success only in their local markets, whereas the North and East have hitherto almost monopolized that export trade, to which our position would seem to grant us a natural title. Doubtless, we shall soon claim our share. In the first instance, I will contrast the cost of the cotton at New Orleans, with its rate at Boston, and proceeding on the presumption that the raw material reaches Boston *via* New Orleans, as the most economical route, I will show the expenses of transport which fall on the New England manufacturer, but from which his competitor in the South would be exempt. In extraneous conversation, many will talk glibly on the advantages which must accrue from a proximity to the raw material, especially where the staple is of bulk; but few, perhaps, have pursued inquiry sufficiently to arrive at the actual benefit deducible from the fact. It is a most important item of success, when a reduction can be effected in the cost price of any consumable article, as it calls into operation a source of profit and economy which extends with the progress of the manufacturer, and grows with his commercial growth.

To arrive at the difference before mentioned, I will quote a Lowell mill of 5000 spindles working up 2000 bales of 450 lbs. each per annum, and turning out coarse goods averaging two and a half yards to the pound.

At this point I consider it pertinent to remark, that I adopt Lowell, generally, in drawing comparisons, from the fact that the statistics and estimates relative to the manufactures of that place are more reliable than those referring to places of a later date. To return:

The New Orleans factory of the same standard, would save the charges on the cotton here and the additional expense incurred in the transport to the Lowell factory. The following estimate will not, I think, be wide of the mark:

Commission for receiving and forwarding 1 bale to New Orleans, . . .	50
Drayage and storage,	30
Freight to Boston,	2 00
Insurance,	20
Expenses in Boston and cost to Lowell,	40
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	\$3 40

This amount on 2,000 bales will entail on the northern manufacturer an increase in the cost of the raw material, during the year, of \$6,800.

Let us proceed still further, and our researches will satisfy us that there exist such obstacles in the path of the northern manufacturer, as must effectually bar his eventual success, should the southerners claim the benefit resulting from the demand springing from their own consumption.

Follow the subject, and keep the 2,000 bales in view; they undergo the process of conversion and are returned to the South, as the great market for that quality of goods. In their progress, every league increases their cost to the producer, without affecting their value with the consumer, who, of course, buys at the market prices. Now let us look at the expenses attendant on the transit of the manufactured goods from Lowell to a market.

The 2,000 bales, minus waste, at ten per cent., have been converted into 2,700 bales of coarse goods; and the amount of the extra labor vested in each bale, by its transportation to market, is shown as follows:

Boston wharfage, &c.,.....	2½
Freight to New Orleans, .....	.45
Charges at New Orleans,.....	.30
Insurance $\text{at } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ per ct. on } \60 ,.....	.90
Interest in transitu,.....	.20
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	\$1 87½

This, in 2,700 bales, reaches the sum of \$5,022.50, which, with the expenses of transporting the raw material, \$3,800.00, amounts to \$11,862.40; a saving of over seven and a half per cent. on the value of the goods produced, which would result to the southern manufacturer, working 5,000 spindles, by his position with regard to the cotton market.

Apart from the difference arising from the cost of transportation, the New Orleans manufacturer would be enabled to rule considerably, under his northern rival, in the purchase of the raw material, from the fact, that he could command a large amount of "slightly damaged cotton." I am unable to procure sufficient data upon which to estimate the real quantity which passes through the New Orleans market, but I shall not be exceeding, I think, if I assess the sales, arising from loss by "wetting and otherwise damaged," at one-half per cent. This, on the receipts for 1848, would amount to 7,952 bales. Of this quantity the resident manufacturer might, with safety, calculate on commanding 1,000 bales, as his position would enable him to head the market. Allowing this to be a fair estimate, a saving of one cent per pound on the aggregate quantity of raw material required, would benefit the manufacturer. This is equal to \$9,000.

The first-mentioned facts, respecting the additional primary cost of the cotton, caused by the increased carriage, taken in conjunction with the estimate relative to the command of "slightly damaged cotton," afford ample testimony that, inasmuch as the procuration of the raw material is concerned, New Orleans, or its neighborhood, is unequalled in the States as a site for a cotton factory or factories.

In the matter of the staple to be converted, the means of economy are evident, and are sufficiently extensive as to meet any disadvantageous difference which might at first be shown in the cost of the labor required.

The matter which next demands our consideration, is the practicability of obtaining LABOR at such a rate as will not nullify the benefits derivable from our economy in the main requisite—cotton.

In the investigation of this important theme, I must beg my readers to eschew bigotry and to put aside all such pre-conceptions as are not based upon actual inquiry. On a superficial review of a matter involving a demand on the labor market, we are too apt to solve the problem advanced by our application of the level constituted by the market price of labor, to the scheme proposed ; and consider we are infallible in deciding its practicability, or otherwise, by the result of such a test. Is it not so ?

Circumstances often cause a diversion from this apparently general rule. Where the price of labor has arrived at that state of depression at which further decrease involves the abstraction of the necessities of life, then that test would be more efficacious and true ; but, in a country where labor is in the ascendant, in which the remuneration of the operatives will allow of the hope of their ultimate possession of competence, the standard of value for labor is unsettled, and is liable to diversification from many contending causes. Under the existing state of the labor market in New Orleans, operatives are paid sufficiently high as to allow of their gratifying a ruling foible at the expense of their daily gains. This may be admitted as a matter, which, in its occurrence, would not affect the question on hand. A little reflection will show that the admission reconciles the statement, as to the absence of any fixity in the price of labor, with common sense and the working of every-day life. Those who enter upon any weighty enterprise, dependent mainly or partly on human industry, without taking into consideration the nature of the various influences which operate on mankind, will have omitted an important element in the formation of their plans and estimates.

We know that labor is a burden when opposed to our decided tendencies—is a delight when it opens a career to our tastes—especially when our inclinations are strong enough to become passions. All must instinctively feel that any description of labor becomes oppressive when we know our abilities and capacity fits us for more useful or ennobling avocations. This is a natural emotion, and, being natural, it pervades all who are endowed with moral stamina sufficient to induce honest ambition.

Under the influence of this feeling, pecuniary considerations are as naught, unless backed by actual privation. Nature asserts her sway, and the young man of ardent aspirations turns from the quiet of agricultural pursuits to embrace the privations, rough fare and limited pay, of the soldier. It is the working of this influence which tends to the continuance of that inconsistency exhibited by the pay of the liveried English retainer, as compared with that of the poor curate, the graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, described by Goldsmith as

“ Passing rich on forty pounds a year.”

The institutions and social tendencies of a republican country are peculiarly calculated to induce a dislike to menial employment; while, at the same time, the practicability of progress, in a comparatively young country, provokes industry wherever a channel is opened, which reconciles profit with inclination. At present, the source of employment open to females (save in menial offices) are very limited; and an inability to procure suitable occupation is an evil much to be deplored, as tending in its consequences to produce demoralization.

The superior grades of female labor may be considered such as imply a necessity for education on the part of the employee, while the menial class is generally regarded as of the lowest; and, in a slave State, this standard is, "in the lowest depths, a lower deep," from the fact, that, by association, it is a reduction of the white servants to the level of their colored fellow-menials. Some may dissent from this, but if they proceed to a practical investigation, they will find that these ideas, although strangers to themselves, animate the mass of the industrious youthful female population.

By the establishment of a cotton factory at New Orleans, the demand for the medium grade of female labor would be greatly increased; and I firmly believe that ample materials for the supply exist around us, and only await such summons.

I may here quote Gen. C. T. James, who, in his pamphlet on the "Culture and Manufacture of Cotton," writes: "that he knows, from personal acquaintance and observation, that poor southern persons, male and female, are glad to avail themselves of individual efforts to procure a comfortable livelihood, in any employment deemed respectable for white persons. They make applications," he goes on to state, "to cotton mills, where such persons are wanted in numbers much beyond the demand for labor; and, when admitted there, they soon assume the industrious habits and decency in dress and manners of the operatives in northern factories.

"A demand for labor, in such establishments, is all that is necessary to raise this class from want and beggary to a state of comfort, comparative independence, and moral and social respectability."

I cannot reduce this theme to actual calculation; but, in a matter dependent upon human nature and human requirements, an inference will approach near to truth.

I will offer a few figures, which may serve as statistical pegs on which the reader may hang his ideas.

The wages of a female at Lowell will average \$2.00 per week, equal to \$8.67 per month, exclusive of board and lodging; the details of which are arranged on a scale combining cleanliness and comfort with respectability. In opposition to this, the female servant of New Orleans receives, generally speaking, \$12.00 per month; but, in most cases, the expenses attendant on their frequent changes and intervening spaces of idleness, will reduce their yearly aggregate of \$144.00 considerably below the \$104.00 earned by the factory operatives. Pursuing the even tenor of her way, undisturbed by those qualms of mortified vanity which too often envenom the gains of the house servant, the factory girl becomes imbued with that spirit of regularity and diligence which ever pervades the well ordered, methodically arranged

manufactory ; her conduct is insensibly influenced by the exemplification of industry and order, by which she is daily surrounded ; her endeavors to advance are recognized and aided ; and her attention demands a respect which, in its bestowal, animates her to merit its continuance. She sees and feels that there is no bar to prevent her moral elevation ; and, perhaps, for the first time, becomes conscious that she has founded a character and has a stake in society.

In the manufacture, no long apprenticeship is requisite for qualification ; six weeks or two months of tyroship is ample experience for any intelligent girl. At Lowell they have constantly a considerable number of learners, to whom they pay fifty-five cents per week, beside their board. These progressively advance in the routine of work, until they become skillful operatives and obtain the highest rates of pay. By these means, the companies educate all their own hands ; and, from the fact that the supply of female labor at present exceeds the demand, *this system provides a source from which the southern manufacturer can obtain the operatives needed for the commencement of his works.* Taking into consideration the limited market open to female labor, the number of young women unemployed, their natural distaste to resort to occupation of a menial character, and the simplicity of the operations required of a factory girl, I feel tolerably confident, that, within six months after a commencement, the cost of labor in a New Orleans factory would not be larger than the amount paid to operatives in a northern establishment of the same nature and extent ; and am assured that, until such level was attained, the temporary excess against the manufacturer of the Crescent City would be more than balanced by the difference in the cost of the raw material.

The subject of the labor required is so important, that the projection of a factory in New Orleans would necessarily give rise to actual searching inquiry, upon which to base comparison and found decisions.

The SUBSISTENCE, although an important consideration as regards cost, does not require much notice. As discussion on this point must turn on the market price of provisions, a few minutes' calculation and reference to price currents will enable most mercantile men to arrive at the comparative expenses of boarding in New Orleans and in New England. The system adopted at Lowell, as to the arrangement and concentration of the boarding, is of course equally applicable to the Crescent City, where the like benefits are derivable from its adaptation.

We will proceed to examine into our resources relative to *motive power.* The motive power for manufacturing purposes in New Orleans must be steam. If this were not a matter of necessity, experience would show it to be a course based upon economy.

This may sound strange to many, and, at a *prima facie* view, it seems an assault upon credulity to assert, that a natural agent would be more expensive than one produced artificially. To open the gate to conviction, we must remember that water, though a natural agent, generally requires the construction of canals or aqueducts to render it serviceable to man as a motive power. These auxiliaries to its application, taken in conjunction with locks, floodgates, &c., embody a vast amount of labor ; and at Lowell the aggregate expenditure thus incurred is averaged at \$5.00 per spindle.

A gentleman well versed in the statistics relative to the two motive powers in question, urges the economy of steam, as compared with water; and, in comparing their respective costs, instances, as a fair sample of the mass, a Lowell factory of 10,000 spindles, working 666 tons of cotton, and turning out 600 tons of goods per annum. The cost of transporting the raw material and the manufactured goods between the mills and the place where the goods are sold, averages \$2.00 per ton.

In the comparison I am about to quote, a transportation of 2,500 tons is calculated, but I will take the \$2.00 on 1,266 tons.

\$5.00 per spindle, for the primary cost of water power, is the basis of the statement, which, on 10,000 spindles is equal to.....	\$50,000
Cost of foundations for mill, on bank of river, suitable for the purpose,.....	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$70,000
The interest on this is.....	\$4,200
Transportation of 1,256 tons,	2,532
Cost of heating mill,.....	2,000 — \$8,732

From the same authority we learn that the quantity of coal required to drive a mill of 10,000 spindles, cannot exceed one thousand tons per annum. On this basis, we will gauge the cost of steam power in New Orleans:

30,000 bushels anthracite coal, at twenty cents,.....	\$6,000
Engineer's salary, and assistant,.....	1,100
Oil and repairs,	500
	<hr/>
	\$7,400

This shows that steam, as a moving agent at New Orleans, would be economy on the water power of Lowell to the extent of \$1,332.

The truth of these calculations, and others of the like nature, are confirmed by the fact, that, even in New England where water power is so abundant, factories have been and are now being established, to be worked by steam, on their principle that "the advantages of a good location are considered equal to the extra expense of steam power."

The superiority of steam, as a moving agent in cotton factories, is also urged, from an experience of its greater tractability and regularity. The beautiful structure of the steam engine enables man to control its operations to a degree of measurement, while, at the same time, the graduation and decrease of intensity in the moving agent is affected at will. This is an important advantage in many respects, as it prevents the occurrence of those casualties which so often interfere with the operations of mills worked by water, and tends much to economy in the annual cost of repairs and in the deterioration of stock.

The expenditure attendant on the backing up of water, destruction of dams and damage to water-wheels, accidents which are of frequent occurrence in the water power districts, taken in the aggregate of ten years, must often reach a serious amount, and if it could be reduced to calculation, would afford ample proof as to the economy of steam as a motive power.

The three vital considerations in the establishment of a cotton fac-

tory at New Orleans, must ever be the cost of the raw material, labor and motive power, required. If it should seem that I have commented on these matters with a brevity inconsistent with their importance, I trust that the conciseness, by calling forth the ideas of better men, will prove a benefit.

There are minor items which add their quota to the aggregate cost of manufacturing, such as oil, starch, &c.; but these are comparatively trifling, and the excess of their relative cost at New Orleans, or in New England, would not affect the main question; and, although every source of economy to the New Orleans factory would be a matter for congratulation, yet I do not consider these subsidiary articles deserving of protracted discussion.

In the operation of a factory near New Orleans, there would be some difficulties which are not of sufficient magnitude to merit the name of obstacles. The manufacturer might have to contend with such obstruction as may be anticipated from the humidity of the climate, which might impede the regular process of drying the starch dressing for looms; but should this anticipation prove, by experience, a reality, I consider it may be remedied by an application of that science which relates to the government of temperature.

At this point let me address a few words to the planter—to each one—as the representative of his class; a body whose best interests are naturally entwined with the prosperity of the manufacturing world; since, without the assistance of the power of conversion, the cotton planter would be comparatively a nonentity. Their movements offer to view a similar mutual dependence, a like reciprocal advance. In fact, the progress of the productive, manufacturing and consuming classes, are only an existing edition of the ancient fable of the belly and the limbs. In the mercantile phase, as in the fable, the selfishness is the effect of a want of perception, which fails to recognize the necessity and benefits of combination in commercial pursuits; a short-sightedness, which is shown by the planter who increases the supply of the raw material without attending to the channels of consumption; who, while he allows his commercial rival to almost monopolize the demand, yet wonders and complains of the gradually decreasing prices he receives for his cotton.

Many planters support their present policy by the argument, that the supply of the raw material at present falls short of the gradually increasing demand for cotton clothing. This is true; and if civilized beings wore cotton in its raw state, as birds are feathered, it would demonstrate that the extent of production does not affect the prices; but, as the cotton of the planter must pass through the looms of the manufacturer before it is available for the purposes of clothing, the superfluous or increasing demand will benefit the manufacturer alone, until such time as the cotton planters adopt efficient measures for the establishment and operation of factories adjacent to the growing staple. Every factory of 10,000 spindles which fails, throws into the cotton market, on an average, 4,000 bales in the year; and by the cessation of the labor market, created by its operations, it decreases the demand. On the other hand, every factory of 10,000 spindles which is established, consumes the production of ten average size cotton plantations;

and, by causing an increased demand for the raw material and a renewed consumption of cotton goods, benefits the whole body of planters; for as the powers of manufacture show an increase greater in proportion than the growth of the staple, so must the price of cotton be affected to the advantage of the planter. As a matter of course, these ideas are somewhat dependent on the continued non-success of the cultivation of cotton in British India. At present, the horizon in that direction promises bright and clear to the planter of the southern States.

The depreciation of revenue arising from cotton planting is universally remarked throughout the States; and this particular evil has called forth the usual quantity of addresses, pamphlets and remedial advice, some advocating a combination among the planters, and the establishment of a scale of prices for the guidance of the commission merchants; others advising a decreased production on the part of the sufferers, which they support on the principle of raising the price by causing the supply to rate under the demand; while one launches forth a speculative idea, that, as the planters live moderately, they require less interest, and intimates that they will bear yet more squeezing, before the prices render the production an unprofitable pursuit: these *cum multis aliis*, too numerous to quote, too sophistical to admit of refutation in the space intended for these brief remarks, have answered the growing discontent and reasonable fears of the planters.

With regard to the first suggestion, or any other like it, in which success depends upon an unreserved coöperation among the planters, I consider it as a remedy, which, from the necessity of the before mentioned coöperation, is impracticable; any arrangement which, in its completion, declares a tariff of prices for the staple commodity of nine States, must, to insure its effective operation, be based on an entire recognition of the same, and an unqualified acquiescence in its conditions by the individual planter, as forming an inseparable part of the whole body. Although, on a *prima facie* view of the projected remedy, many might consider it as contributing to their interest to coincide with the stipulations therein set forth, yet, to effect an unity of action, a consolidation of purpose, among a vast body, who, from their avocations and pursuits, are debarred from much interchange of communication, would be a task as arduous as the cleansing of the Augaean stables; to accomplish the thorough purposes of such organization, would involve the hopeless attempt to reconcile activity to indolence, stolidity and bigotry to mental vigor and forethought, party spirit and difference of political opinion with the temporary interest awakened by a prospective and uncertain general benefit.

An attentive consideration of such proposed remedy will show its futility.

The second palliative I have quoted from some of the numerous advocates, at a cursory glance, seems a feasible means of rectifying the evil which now hangs threatening over the welfare of the planter; but to carry into effect a decrease of production, must either be by general movement—or the suggestion should have been accompanied by the inducement of opening to the planter a new and more remunerative channel for investment. Policy points plainly to that medium as the one

most tending to increase the value of the crops. A few minutes consideration of this matter, and the cotton manufacture, will naturally occupy the regard of the intelligent cotton planter.

In order to impress upon the minds of the planters the efficiency of such a remedy, let it be shown that it is a channel for investment, inviting their consideration, producing a higher and more certain rate of interest than can be obtained from the most profitable plantation. Let it be shown, that, while they are drawing an increased revenue from their new and politic enterprise, they are also gradually adding to the intrinsic value of their crops; make this plain, and their common sense must bring home the conviction, that the encouragement of the cotton manufacture is a course based on the protection of their best interests; and, once awakened to the policy of increasing the means of conversion in proportion to the extension of production, they will look back to their present proceedings with such feelings as we can imagine were excited in the minds of those to whom Columbus explained the problem of the standing egg. The antidote once found, they, like the friends of Columbus, will be surprised at its simplicity and efficiency. This remedy is advanced as a matter for private consideration, and as a course of action to be induced by individual interest. It is most worthy of attention, and if progressively effected, by an increasing conviction of its practicability and benefit, in the minds of the planters, it will produce a more decided advantage than could ever be obtained by such a *modus operandi*, if it were the offspring of an enactment, ordinance, or agreement, commercial or otherwise.

The gradual bias created by a consideration of pecuniary benefit; the slow development of those influences, which, in such cases, operate on human nature, would in their onward track effect an unity of action more regular, more durable, and more advantageous, than would any forcing system, which could be brought to bear upon the matter.

To proceed, I will endeavor to show that there does exist a medium of investment for the planter, presenting inducements more powerful than hitherto followed by his class.

To effect this, I will give a sketch of the comparative rates of primary outlay, working expenses, and profits attendant on the prosecution of cotton production and the cotton manufacture.

As a desire for the public good called forth this paper, the reader must not be surprised if I sacrifice originality at the shrine of accuracy. I make this remark to meet and explain away any aspersions regarding plagiarism, which might arise from my borrowing a leaf from the able writings of Hamilton Smith, Esq., of Kentucky.

This gentleman has so condensed the matter of comparison between the relative profits of the planter and the manufacturer, that it would be superfluous labor to attempt an improvement; and, from the certain non-success of the trial, it would prove but a futile attempt to plaster one's vanity.

From his article, contained in a late number of Mr. De Bow's valuable Review, I extract the following analysis of expenditure and profit in connection with these two producing classes. In so doing, I have quoted coal at the price, at which it is procurable in this city—while I have allowed the cost of the raw material to remain at 6 cents, although

the advantages arising from the proximity to so large a market as New Orleans, would enable the manufacturer of the Crescent City to purchase at lower rates.

We will first take into consideration the working of a factory of 10,000 spindles turning out No. 14 sheetings averaging 2.30 yards to the pound.

Such a factory will employ 275 operatives, chiefly girls, and will produce,		
per annum, 4,500,000 yards at 7½ cents,.....		\$337,500
Cotton, 1,800,000 lbs. at 6 cts. per lb.,.....	\$108,000	
Coal, 30,000 bushels, at 20 cts.,.....	6,000	
Carding (less waste), 1,650,000 lbs. at .804 mills,.....	13,266	
Spinning (less waste), 1,650,000 lbs. at .893 mills,.....	14,734	
Dressing (less waste), starch included, 1,650,000 lbs. at		
.564 mills,.....	9,306	
Weaving (less waste), 1,650,000 lbs. at 1 ct. .612 mills,..	26,598	
Repairs, including machinists, &c., at .788 mills,.....	17,102	
General expenses, officers, insurance, transportation, taxes, 1 ct. .551 mills,.....	20,642	
Five per cent on sales and guarantee,.....	16,875	
Salary of manager,.....	2,000	\$234,423
This calculation gives as net profit,.....		\$103,077
Cost of factory,.....	\$25,000	
" manager's house,.....	3,000	
" tenements for 275 operatives,.....	20,000	
" warehouse and store,.....	2,000	
" 10,000 spindles, and requisite machinery,.....	165,000	
Working capital over four months,.....	40,000	
		\$250,000

Thus \$250,000 invested in manufacturing, produces per annum \$103,000.

I will give the same gentleman's calculations on the expenditure and profit in connection with the production of the 1,800,000 lbs. of cotton required for such a factory, calculations not based on generalisms but such as are, he assures us, the actual results.

He instances a model plantation on the Mississippi river, between latitudes 32° and 34°—one worked by 60 hands, which from experience he states are as many as can be efficiently managed by one overseer:

Six hundred acres of land in cotton, at \$32 per acre,	\$19,200
One hundred and fifty acres of land in corn, at \$23 per acre,..	4,800
One hundred and fifty acres of land in pasture and wood, at	
\$12 per acre,.....	1,800
Sixty working hands, averaging \$650 each,.....	39,000
Cost of gin, mill, dwelling and cabins,.....	5,000
Cost of mules oxen, carts and tools,.....	4,000
	\$73,800

ANNUAL COST OF OPERATION.

Overseer,.....	\$600
Clothing at \$15 per hand,.....	900
Deficiency of meat, sugar, coffee, &c.,.....	659
Medicine and attendance,.....	200
	\$2,350

The aceration of slaves is considered as about balanced by the deterioration of stock, repairs of levees, and other incidental expenses.

Taking the produce at the rate of 7½ bales of 400 lbs. each to a hand; such a plantation will prepare for a market, per annum, 180,000 lbs. of cotton.

To raise the raw material for a factory of 10,000 spindles will require ten plantations, worked by 600 slaves, with a fixed capital of \$738,000; and the annual working capital of \$23,500.

The gross amount of the productions of the planter and the manufacturer is \$337,500; of this the fixed capital of the planter, *viz.*, \$738,000, produces \$108,000, which, less cost of operating, \$23,500, and carriage, at \$1 per bale, \$4,500, equals \$28,000, reduces the planter's receipts to \$80,000, while the manufacturer sells his goods for \$337,500, which, less cost of materials and operating, \$234,423, leaves \$103,007.

Thus, in planting, a capital of \$738,000 produces \$80,000, *or over 10½ per cent.*;—in manufacturing, \$260,900 produces \$103,007, *or over 40 per cent.*

This plain statement is worthy of the planters' consideration, and it contains a more forcible appeal to their interests than could be embodied in any number of elaborate and studied arguments.

Having completed my brief review of the principal elements necessary to the establishment and operation of a system of cotton manufactures in this neighborhood, I must request the reader to allow the subject to fructify within his mind; to add to and improve my ideas by his own inquiries and inferences, and if he should arrive at the conviction, that the immediate neighborhood of New Orleans offers a site applicable to the successful and profitable prosecution of the cotton manufacture—then let him look around, and, in the daily increasing number of factories in the south-west and in the approximate southern States, he may read a confirmation of the accuracy of the judgment he has formed.*

In South Carolina are thirty-two factories, among which the "Grantsville" and "Vancluse" stand prominent. At Tuscaloosa a cotton mill is in progress of erection, by the "Warrior" Company; when their building is finished, it will contain at least 6000 spindles and 150 looms; steam is their motive power, and white labor is alone employed in the establishment.

The cotton factories of the States, although constantly increasing, are in number behind the increase of the demand for cotton goods; they must still multiply with the general advancement and development of enterprise, and every addition to the amount invested in manufactures

*Little Delaware, we are assured, has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. Maryland has invested \$45,000,000 in railroads, canals and manufactures, and she is still busily and actively employed in various laudable undertakings. Virginia has alike investment of about \$60,000,000, and will soon have railroads in active operation to the extent of fifteen hundred miles. North Carolina has five hundred miles of railroads completed or in progress—while even in South Carolina, where, until recently, manufactures were ridiculed or denounced, several extensive factories are now in active progress and successful operation. Florida, young as she is, has \$4,000,000 invested in railroads and manufactures—while Georgia has invested \$55,000,000, and has upward of seventy cotton factories in the full tide of successful experiment. Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, are also animated by the same spirit. Mississippi has fifty-three cotton factories, while Missouri has invested, in internal improvements, mines and manufactures, the enormous sum of \$85,000,000. It will thus be seen that our southern brethren are not idle, and we rejoice that it is so. They possess many facilities and resources which they have too long neglected.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

in the adjacent States, is a reflection on the discrimination and energy of the mercantile men of New Orleans, so long as they remain in the state of commercial torpor they now exhibit.

Those who coincide with the views expressed in this paper, as to the practicability of a local power of manufacture being established and set in motion; those commercial men who feel interested in the subject, *and are disposed to add in its furtherance*, will be gratified to hear that negotiations are in progress, which, in their completion, will promote an interchange of ideas and an unity of action in the matter, through the medium of a preliminary meeting.

ART. II.—BRITISH COMPETITION IN THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

TRUE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND, IN REFERENCE TO THE AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

IT would be well worth while for some individual, better acquainted with statistics, political economy, and commerce, than is the writer of this communication, to respond to the many articles appearing in the English papers, in regard to the article of cotton. These writers appear to think, that it is the policy of Great Britain to make an effort to derive all her supply of the raw material from her East India possessions, to break down the cultivation in the United States and to render slave labor valueless.

Now, it would surely be unnecessary for a sensible man to pretend to reason with a writer who is so evidently unacquainted with his subject, but a few glances at facts may serve to dispel any existing illusion.

In the first place, before commencing this system, it is necessary to ascertain whether the soil and climate are adapted to the cultivation. So far, the inquiry has been answered in the negative. Where the soil has been found suitable, the climate has proved adverse, and *vice versa*.

In the next place, are the laborers adapted, bodily or mentally, to the heavy labors of the field? The answer may be found in the well-known indolence of the Hindoo. Could this indolence be overcome by the lash? It is possible. But what triumph would there be to the philanthropist in such an experiment? You paralyze laborers, well adapted to the work—satisfied and happy in it—and substitute an idle, weak, and unwilling race, for them; forming a most miserable and unhappy slave, in place of the strong, cheerful, and contented laborer. No such slavery could be paralleled anywhere.

In the next place, what would be the means of transportation to England? We will suppose that the British Government, might be so utopian, as to bring railroads and turnpikes to the planter. This would be done at an addition, of some hundreds of millions, to the national debt. And, after the article reaches the sea coast, it has to be transported three or four times the distance, across the ocean, and at proportional freight.

The next question is, would the quality of the cotton, when receiv-

ed, answer *all* the purposes of manufacture, as do the immense varieties of the United States. There is not a manufacturer, who would not smile at such a question.

But besides the supposed advantage of raising their own cotton, there is a proposition to interest the philanthropist—the destruction of slave labor in the United States, by rendering it useless. It has been shown, that, in order to effect this, another race of slaves must be used—nominally free, but in reality quite as much under bondage as the slave of America. Distance, climate, soil, and labor, are all in favor of the American cotton planter.

But these writers do not reflect, that, if even England should succeed in rendering slave labor valueless, that we have the same capability of resorting to free labor, that England possesses. There are millions in Europe, who would, were their transportation to be paid, flock to the United States, and labor, for the superior physical comforts and social position to be found here. So far, then, a competition with the American planter, would seem to be hopeless. The cost would be enormous; a mere hot-bed cultivation, under premiums, bounties, and demands on the national revenue, to which there would be no termination while the attempt was persevered in. Men of the nineteenth century are sagacious, and if profit is to be derived from any enterprise, their capital will soon tend in the direction.

We will, for argument's sake, however, suppose, that, in twenty years' fostering, England might attain the object desired. What would be the result? Simply this: *a bounty to the American manufacturer*. The United States is now the best customer that England has; and why? Plainly this, that by taking her supply of cotton from us, we are able to purchase her finer goods, returned manufactured from our cotton, with the immense increased value over the raw material. Let her refuse our cotton, and what would be the consequence? He who runs may read. Our looms would be doubled or quadrupled in five years, and in ten, we could successfully compete in the manufacture of the articles, now only found in palaces and lordly mansions. The aid of a strong tariff would complete the operation, and a yard of British goods would not find their way across the Atlantic. England finds now, that, in coarser fabrics, we can meet her in the markets of the world. Her commercial restrictions, with the war of 1812, forced us thus far. The policy now proposed, of excluding our staple, will complete her disasters. Does she suppose, that the U. States will look on and witness an avowed attempt to break down our planters? Does she suppose, that the U. States will remain her customers, under such relations?

The population of these States is proceeding at a ratio never before known, and a home market is extending in a like proportion. In ten years, a crop of cotton will probably be required, to supply that market, of over a million of bales.

In the same ratio that the convulsive struggles of England to supply herself with the raw material shall succeed, in the same ratio will the demand for her manufactures diminish here. This is as clear as an axiom. There is another event that England may assure herself of, as clear to my mind as though it were already realized; and that is this: when the skill of our manufacturers shall have reached the perfection

to which it has attained in Europe (and it is tending rapidly to that point), no nation in the world can compete with the United States, as a manufacturing people. We shall have the staple at our doors, with little cost or charge; and we have a soil and climate, and an extent of country, congenial to the plant, equalled by no part of the world. We have cheap food and plenty of it, cheap clothing, plenty of schools, and no taxes. Consumption is treading rapidly on the heel of production, and no combination of foreign manufacturers can depress the staple to the minimum of the last few years. All these considerations, it might be said, are in favor of the policy urged in England, of East India cultivation. But it is not. For cotton from India, of equal qualities, can never be imported into England from India, at a remunerating price; and if it could, our market would be closed to English manufacturers.

The policy of England is to stimulate the cultivation of the United States—to give good prices; and thus, by extending the cultivation, to get the staple at a fair price, to be repaid by a large profit on their finer articles here. They lose nothing by the operation. If cotton is cheap, goods are cheap; if cotton is high, proportionably so are goods. Every attempt, other than that of fair competition, viz., combinations for working short time, closing mills, and the various tricks of trade, to depress the staple, though successful for a time, will end in eventual disaster. Every such experiment, adds a dozen looms to the manufacturing power of New England and the South; for, be it remembered, the South is now rapidly extending her manufactures.

Will you not, Sir, take up this subject, and handle it as it ought to be? Are not the principles correct? You have the proper statistics, as to population, demand, supply, &c., by which, if the theory be true, you can elucidate it.*

A PLANTER.

ART. III.—SOUTHERN SLAVE LAWS.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI, IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.†

LAWS regulating slavery are, in Mississippi, coeval with its existence as a Territory and as a State.

By the constitution, the Legislature has no power to pass laws, for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owner. Nor, has it any power to prevent emigrants from bringing their slaves with them, so long as slavery continues to be tolerated. But the Legislature, by the same instrument, has power to prohibit the introduction of slaves who have committed crimes. It, also, had power to pass laws to permit their owners to emancipate them, saving the rights of cred-

* We beg "A Planter" to be assured, the Commercial Review will never cease to press the subject matter of his able article, and relies upon his further assistance in the matter.—[Ed.]

† The reader will find, in course of publication, in the Review, a series of papers upon the Slave Laws of South Carolina, and the other Southern States. We trust that the author of the present paper will go "more into detail," as he partly promises.—[Ed.]

itors, and protecting the public from their becoming a charge. Also, to compel their masters to treat them with humanity, or to compel their sale, if necessary, for that purpose.

The same instrument provided, "That the introduction of slaves into this State, as merchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the 1st of May, 1833." This clause gave rise to much litigation, as many slaves were brought into the State, and sold on credit, contrary to its provision. The Court of Appeals of the State, decided that the constitution was, in itself, mandatory, and amounted to a prohibition, without any legislative action; and that, being the supreme law, the courts were obliged to enforce it, and to declare all contracts *void*, which violated its provisions.

On the other hand, in suits brought in the Federal Court, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, that this clause was only directory, and not of binding obligation of itself; that no prohibition was created by it, and that Legislative action was necessary to make such contracts unlawful. No statute had been passed on the subject, and the question stood upon the constitution alone.

The court, at Washington City, has adhered to its decision, notwithstanding the repeated decisions of the Mississippi Court of Appeals. In this it has departed from its own usage, established and followed invariably in regard to the constitution and laws of every other State, when interpreted by its highest judicial tribunal. Its reasons for so doing will not be discussed here.

This provision of the constitution has been since altered, and no such prohibition now exists; but the public mind is fast verging toward a return to the same policy.

Slaves are personal estate—are distributable as such, and are liable to be sold under execution as other chattels, except that they are not to be so sold, when a sufficiency of other personality to pay the debt is delivered to the sheriff.

Free negroes and mulattoes are not allowed to emigrate to the State, and those already residing here, may be required to give bond, with surety, for their good behavior, and against becoming a public charge. They have no political franchises, and are subject to other restrictions.

Slaves, executed for crime, are paid for by the State to the owner, to the extent of half their value; but non-resident owners, are excluded from the benefit of this provision.

Masters are responsible for all larcenies committed by their slaves. This provision is without limitation, and probably pushes the liability of the master too far. The Roman law was more just and reasonable, which held the master not to be liable, beyond the value of the slave.

The emancipation of slaves by last will and testament, is, by a recent statute, positively prohibited.

Cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden by law to be inflicted on slaves.

The police regulations, in reference to slaves, are strict. In practice, however, they are much neglected, and the discipline is lax. In general, they are a contented race, and a resort to law for their punishment unnecessary.

to which it has attained in Europe (and it is tending rapidly to that point), no nation in the world can compete with the United States, as a manufacturing people. We shall have the staple at our doors, with little cost or charge; and we have a soil and climate, and an extent of country, congenial to the plant, equalled by no part of the world. We have cheap food and plenty of it, cheap clothing, plenty of schools, and no taxes. Consumption is treading rapidly on the heel of production, and no combination of foreign manufacturers can depress the staple to the minimum of the last few years. All these considerations, it might be said, are in favor of the policy urged in England, of East India cultivation. But it is not. For cotton from India, of equal qualities, can never be imported into England from India, at a remunerating price; and if it could, our market would be closed to English manufacturers.

The policy of England is to stimulate the cultivation of the United States—to give good prices; and thus, by extending the cultivation, to get the staple at a fair price, to be repaid by a large profit on their finer articles here. They lose nothing by the operation. If cotton is cheap, goods are cheap; if cotton is high, proportionably so are goods. Every attempt, other than that of fair competition, viz., combinations for working short time, closing mills, and the various tricks of trade, to depress the staple, though successful for a time, will end in eventual

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itors, and protecting the public from their becoming a charge. Also, to compel their masters to treat them with humanity, or to compel their sale, if necessary, for that purpose.

The same instrument provided, "That the introduction of slaves into this State, as merchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the 1st of May, 1833." This clause gave rise to much litigation, as many slaves were brought into the State, and sold on credit, contrary to its provision. The Court of Appeals of the State, decided that the constitution was, in itself, mandatory, and amounted to a prohibition, without any legislative action; and that, being the supreme law, the courts were obliged to enforce it, and to declare all contracts *void*, which violated its provisions.

On the other hand, in suits brought in the Federal Court, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, that this clause was only directory, and not of binding obligation of itself; that no prohibition was created by it, and that Legislative action was necessary to make such contracts unlawful. No statute had been passed on the subject, and the question stood upon the constitution alone.

The court, at Washington City, has adhered to its decision, notwithstanding the repeated decisions of the Mississippi Court of Appeals. In this it has departed from its own usage, established and followed **invariably in regard to the constitution and laws of every other State,**

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MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ART. IV.—MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

STEAM COTTON FACTORY IN CHARLESTON; WATER-POWER FACTORY IN GRANITE-VILLE.

IT is an interesting fact, but one not generally known, that South Carolina made a very early move in cotton and woolen manufactures. As early as the year 1807 efforts were made to establish small factories, and to introduce upon plantations the manufacture of cotton goods for negro wear, and of cotton blankets. In the year 1775 a building which stood on the west side of the city of Charleston, and which had been built for a sugar refinery, was converted into a House of Correction or Work-House, and was so continued for many years. In 1807 this property was bought by Doctor Le Seignieu, who contemplated the establishment of a cotton factory upon a large scale. He ordered his machinery from England; but, unfortunately, it was lost on its passage, and the plan was then relinquished. In the year 1808 an attempt was made to establish a manufactory of yarns and cloths, by a company incorporated for that purpose by the Legislature, under the title of "The South Carolina Homespun Company." A spacious building of brick was erected and machinery procured. Machinists and workmen were brought from England and the North, and every effort was used to make the enterprise successful. But after three years toil, the whole thing failed, making a loss of four-fifths of the capital. I have before me samples of the cloth wove in that mill, in 1809, which are very handsome goods, and would now meet with ready sale. I have, also, samples of cotton goods, made in Union District, in 1809, and of cotton blankets, made in Prince William, in the same year. At a later period a factory, for making check goods and handkerchiefs, was established in Charleston, which turned out some very pretty goods, but was destroyed by fire soon after starting.

The natural inclination of the people of South Carolina being toward agriculture, and the increasing demand for cotton presenting inducements to engage largely in its production—while the price which it commanded was amply remunerative—there was a gradual abandonment of most of these early efforts to manufacture cotton and woolen fabrics, even upon plantations and by hand, except in very limited quantities: the planter believing his interests better promoted, by turning his whole strength upon the plantation, and purchasing every thing needed in the way of supplies. This has been the policy of the State to the present time; a policy which carries an outward appearance of prosperity when cotton bears a *high price*, but which the most polished sophistry cannot support against the crushing effects of limited demand and *low prices*.

Although the practice of the State has been concentrated against manufacturing for ourselves, yet, during the last twenty years, a few factories have been established in different sections, and under various auspices. Some of these have been measurably successful; others have not answered the expectations of their projectors, and have passed from one set of owners to another, until most of the machinery has been so nearly worn out, as to be almost valueless. But if these mills are now

working successfully, under the disadvantage of old fashioned and worn out machinery (and some of them are), it is a conclusive argument in favor of the success which must surely attend well managed *new mills*.

The question of success, however, in manufacturing cotton in South Carolina, turns upon points of great delicacy, for it involves more than the simple proportions which usually accompany business subjects. It is not merely whether labor, material and ability, can, or cannot, be found among us; but, it is, whether our people shall tear away the strong prejudices, which have so long borne upon them; it is, whether the great capitalists shall combine with the working man, and the man of humble means, and put forth such energy, and power of money, mind and strength, as shall ensure the ability to compete, successfully, with Europe and New England; it is, whether the agriculturist shall forget his fear of injury to his slave property, and shall grasp the hand of his brother, the manufacturer, who is ready and able to increase the value of his product three-fold, and to produce such results, as will send back upon his worn-out lands, that which has for years been taken from it. In a word, it is, whether the plow, the loom, and anvil, shall be brought together in harmony and success. This is the great point to determine at this moment in South Carolina. There is, in some quarters, a natural jealousy of the slightest innovation upon established habits; and, because an effort has been made to collect the poor and unemployed white population into our new factories, fears have arisen, that some evil would grow out of the introduction of such establishments among us.

Let us, however, look at this matter with candor and calmness, and examine all its bearings before we determine that the general introduction of a profitable industry, will endanger our institutions. I take the ground, that our institutions are safe if we are *true to ourselves*; and, that *truthfulness* must not only be manifest in our statesmen and politicians, but must be an abiding *principle* in the *masses* of our people. The poor man has a vote, as well as the rich man; and in our State, the *number* of the first will largely overbalance the last. So long as these poor, but industrious people, could see no mode of living, except by a degrading operation of work with the negro upon the plantation, they were content to endure life in its most discouraging forms, satisfied that they were *above* the slave, though faring often worse than he. But the progress of the world is "*onward*," and though, in some sections, it is slow, still it is "*onward*," and the great mass of our poor white population, begin to understand that they have rights, and that they, too, are entitled to some of the sympathy which falls upon the suffering. They are fast learning, that there is an almost infinite world of industry opening before them, by which they can elevate themselves and their families from wretchedness and ignorance to competence and intelligence. *It is this great upbearing of our masses that we are to fear, so far as our institutions are concerned.*

Let our slaves be continued where they have been, and where they are of immense value; let them raise from the earth the cotton, rice, corn, &c., which they are so well fitted to do, and then furnish the white population with employment in the manufactory and mechanical arts: and every man, from the deepest principle of self-interest, becomes a firm and uncompromising supporter of our institutions. But crowd from

these employments the fast increasing white population of the South, and fill our factories and our workshops with our slaves, and we have in our midst those whose very existence is in hostile array to our institutions.

The establishment of factories and workshops, and the general introduction of a diversified industry among us, will tend to a very great enhancement of the value of slave property, provided negroes are not introduced to any great extent into them. This must be apparent, after a moment's examination. The employment of the white labor, which is now, to a great extent, contending with absolute want, will enable this part of our population, in a very short time, to surround themselves with comforts, which poverty now places beyond their reach. The active industry of a father, the careful housewifery of the mother, and the daily cash earnings of four or five children, will very soon enable each family to own a servant; thus increasing the demand for this species of property to an immense extent. This will be found to be the case, in all those new villages which may spring up upon our rivers and streams, under the vivifying influence of factory establishments. And it is as a pioneer in this great work, that GRANITEVILLE is looked upon with deep interest. Around and in this village, land, a few years ago, which was nearly worthless, is now commanding a good price; and farms, gardens, and plantations of vegetables and other food, will soon be seen in great thriftiness, within a mile or two of the village. Here will be developed the advantages we are contending for, by the introduction of factories among us. The plow, the loom, and the anvil, will be brought into contact; and while the agriculturist finds full employment for his slave labor, in raising such crops as may be most profitable—cotton, corn, or cabbages, it is immaterial which, provided it yields the largest return for the least expense; while he shall be receiving into his treasury the returns for his industry; he will, at the same time, find the value of his land enhanced by the facilities for markets, and by those returns in manure, which large towns always afford; and will by careful husbandry so improve the quality of his land, as to increase his crops four-fold. This is a most important feature in the effect these establishments will produce.

It is a well known fact, that much of the *best land* in South Carolina, is uncultivated. The expense of breaking up and tilling will not be paid by the crops taken from them, because much of this land is distant from market, is upon streams and in low marshy places, and requires considerable outlay, of money and time, to bring into good cultivation. Now all these lands, when near villages or factories, become immediately available. Take, for instance, Graniteville, where are gathered a thousand persons, who consume daily large quantities of the product of the farm and garden, but whose occupation forbid their raising anything for themselves. They must be fed, and they have *money to pay for food*.

A practical farmer selects a piece of heavy bottom land—hard to trim and clear, it is true—but rich with the decaying vegetation of perhaps a thousand years. The wood he cuts from it, pays his first expense, and his winter's toil is rewarded by a crop of such vegetables as may be suited to the land. These find a ready market in the village. Acre after acre is cleared up and planted. The gain of the farm is invested in *negroes*. And, in a few years, a region of country, once uncultivated,

is transferred into smiling farms and flourishing gardens, tilled by slave labor, under the judicious management of the practical planter. In this manner, an immense value is added to the real estate in the immediate neighborhood of factories; and should the stockholders themselves derive but little from their investments, the country would be largely benefited by the introduction of such industry.

But the extensive establishment of cotton factories, will be of great advantage to other kinds of mechanical pursuits. Machinists must be constantly employed, to keep the mills in order, and an unceasing demand exists for articles of furniture, such as reels, harness, bobbin, shuttles, starch, and a great variety of others matters, which can, and ought to be produced at the South. These, in their turn, will require the aid of the tanner, twine-maker, and other artizans—and they, others. So that, in fact, the requirements of cotton manufactures, in its most simple branches, will give employment to almost every kind of industry. In Graniteville, the effects of this new business are manifest, and as this is now the largest mill in the southern States, and as its labor is entirely on the white basis, it is most interesting to mark its progress and developments.

Graniteville is located upon Great Horn Creek, about one mile from the South Carolina Railroad. It is one hundred and twenty-four miles from Charleston, and twelve miles from Hamburg. The village is so laid out, as to allow all water from rains to run into the canal, and is thus kept perfectly dry, and consequently healthy. The canal is three-fourths of a mile in length, connecting with two ponds, covering many hundred acres of ground, and affording an abundant supply of water for 20,000 spindles and looms, under its present head of 40 feet. A little over three years ago the place was a wilderness, or nearly so. Now, 9,000 spindles and 300 looms are busy every day, attended by 300 operatives, drawn almost entirely from the surrounding country.

The question has often been asked, and very pertinently, will southern operatives equal northern, in their ability to accomplish factory work? As a general answer, I should reply in the affirmative; but, at the same time, it may with justice be said, they cannot at present, even in our best factories, accomplish as much as is usual in northern mills. The habitude of our people has been to anything but close application to manual labor, and it requires *time* to bring the whole habits of a person into a new train. Steady labor, of twelve hours duration, under the vigilant eye of one interested in obtaining large results, is so contrary to the whole character of our operatives, that it is not surprising, in the outset, many should fail of producing as much work, in a given time, as those who have been trained under different habits. In Graniteville, the system of labor requires the attendance of every one in the mill and office, at the ringing of the second bell in the morning. Work is begun as soon as there is light sufficient for running the machines. The instant the bell ceases to ring the gates are locked, and tardy ones are required to pass through the office. But it is not a characteristic of these people to be tardy; it is rare that one ever passes through the office to their work. At this season of the year the mill is run until 7 o'clock, when the bell is rung and the wheels are stopped. Three-fourths of an hour is allowed for breakfast, when the bell is tolled, and the people are gathered to their work, which is continued until one o'clock, when the same time is

allowed for dinner. Work is continued in the evening until half past 7, when the mill is closed for the day. To work until half past 7, requires about one and a half hours of lighting up, which is done by solar burners. This system of labor employs about 12 hours; and under it, the operatives are as cheerful and well disposed as any in the world. In this mill 300 looms are now running, capable of turning off, per day, 13,000 yards; in a year, about 4,000,000 of yards; consuming about 3,500 bales of cotton, and giving constant employment to 300 persons in the factory, while a population of nearly 1,000 people are gathered into social intercourse, through its influence. The arrangements for "boarding operatives," as it is usually called, is one of the best yet tried in any manufacturing village. At first, large houses were built, capable of accommodating from 10 to 30 boarders. Matrons were procured and placed in them, and efforts were made to induce the girls, who wished to come in to work, to board in them. But this plan did not answer. Girls were unwilling to leave the home of their birth for strange places; and it was soon found that the boarding house plan would not be sustained. The village had been laid out in broad streets and large squares; and upon these, neat, uniform cottages were built, which, with a large lot of land to each, were offered, at a very low rent, to those who would bring in their families and place them in the mill. This plan worked well. The houses were soon filled with respectable tenants, who paid a fair interest on this part of the capital, and while the sons and daughters worked in the mill, the father would engage in cultivating his land, hauling wood, &c., and the mother would attend to the housekeeping department. Thus each found employment suited to their age and capacity. But the great advantage of this system, is its safety to the morals of the people. The youth of the place are under the watchful eye of their parents—a far better safeguard than rules and regulations of corporations. Graniteville is strictly a "temperance" town. There is no liquor sold, and if it is known that any one brings it into the place to drink, he is expelled, driven off in disgrace. The consequence is, there is no noise or disturbances, and but little of any kind of immorality. The Sabbath is regarded with reverence. The worship of God is strictly attended. Churches have been established. A school of 100 scholars is in operation. A public library has been organized, the librarian being himself a self-taught man, of considerable ability, and a machinist in the mill. Sabbath schools flourish, and social intercourse is free and agreeable. And all this has been done from material as unpromising as any ever found in the pine woods of Georgia or South Carolina.

A few such institutions as Graniteville, scattered through our State, would, in a short time, produce wonderful changes in our population. The scattered, ignorant, and poverty stricken families, would be gathered into communities of 500 to 3,000 persons, and brought under the enlightening influence of regular habits, industrious employment, Sabbath privileges, and the manifold blessings of education. And should the system be rigidly enforced, in regard to spirituous liquors, that exists in Graniteville, it would be but a few years before our State would be measurably purged from that vice which has so often violated the fairest social circles.

The question has often been discussed, in regard to the relative cost,

of steam and water power, and both have found warm and uncompromising advocates. But it has always appeared to me, that the discussion of this question can have but little practical utility. Circumstances must entirely govern, in the use of these powers to move machinery. It is absurd to say, that steam cotton mills cannot be made profitable; because success has, in a multitude of cases, been most ample, where it is used. Many of the large mills in England and Scotland are driven by steam, as is also the very largest one in this country. And, moreover, it may be expedient and profitable to establish mills where no water power can be obtained, and where, of course, steam must be used. For instance, steam must be employed in Newburyport and Salem, and many other flourishing towns in New England, or there could be no factories or workshops in those places.

At Graniteville, water power has been obtained near the line of Railroad, and at a very small cost for dams, canals, &c.; but in Charleston, steam is the only power available. The factory building in this city, is a neat brick edifice, 186 feet in length, three stories high, and containing 3,300 spindles, and 100 looms, and worked entirely by white labor. The projectors of this establishment have had much to contend with, and even now they are under great disadvantages. In the outset, they did not take into account a fact, which has since pressed itself strongly upon their notice—the prejudice of the people against actual labor in so public a place as a cotton factory. Females were to be found, who were willing to work, and did work as seamstresses at a small pittance, who, under a false view of things, deemed it almost degrading to work in a factory. This feeling has prevailed more strongly, perhaps, in Charleston, than in any other southern city, and has very much interferred with the stability of the operatives in the Charleston mill. But the most serious draw back, is the *small size* of the mill. This is an evil which most southern mills are laboring under, and its importance, when steam is the motive power, is exceedingly great. The ratio of cost thrown upon cloth from a 3,000, as compared with a 10,000 spindle mill, is much greater than one would at first view suppose. The cost of stock, or of mere operative labor, may be the same in both; but when it is remembered, that a good superintendent is worth \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, and can manage a 12,000 spindle mill as easily as a 3,000, and so with engineers, machinest, overseers of rooms, firemen, &c., it will be seen how greatly the large mill has the advantage. The Charleston steam mill, is capable of turning out 120,000 yards of cloth per month, and, so far, a home market has been found for it all. Its influence upon property, in its neighborhood, has been beneficial. There has been a steady advance in real estate, and should another and larger mill be built, as is contemplated, there is no doubt property will be doubled in value in that part of the city. These two mills have settled the question of practicability in manufacturing cotton goods in this State, *successfully*; and it is now for capitalists to make such investments in this branch of industry, as will put in motion our idle population, and induce such immigration of practical men, as will place us in a condition to compete with the well directed labor of New England.

ART. V.—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TEHUANTEPEC AND FLORIDA PENINSULA RAILROADS.

MY DEAR SIR—Being unable to be present as one of the delegates from Florida, to the Memphis convention, but feeling the strongest interest in its deliberations, I take the liberty of expressing to you the views entertained by many of the citizens of Florida.

Our interests, feelings and associations are with the southern portion of the Union, and particularly are we connected by a common interest, with the people of your city and State.

The means of communication with the Pacific and our new possessions in that quarter, deservedly excites much interest, as a measure of great public importance, particularly to the valley of the Mississippi, and its great depot New Orleans.

I observe that the citizens of New Orleans have, in a large public meeting, expressed their preference for the Tehuantepec route, and in this preference I believe the people of Florida join. Indeed, viewed in its relation to all other mooted projects, no more efficient argument would seem requisite, than a bare inspection of the map.

Of the four routes or classes of routes proposed, the most extensive, Whitney's, is exclusively designed for the extension of northern interests, and to operate directly to the increase of population in, and extension of, a range of new States north of 36° , and by means of which formation of new free States, it is proposed progressively to build and extend the road to the Pacific. Even if not visionary, or at present impracticable, the great length of time requisite for its completion, which its projectors and most sanguine friends do not place less than 15 years, and which few others would place at less than 25 to 50 years, would, even viewed as a national work, render the time of its completion too remote for the present and urgent necessities of commercial intercommunication, while its almost exclusively and sectional character and results would, to the southern States, invest it with little favor.

The middle routes from the westerly and south-westerly limits of the settled States, as regards the length of time requisite for their completion, and the immense outlay of capital, are liable to the objections suggested as to Whitney's project.

The practical operation of the various species of communication and passage, within the last few years, has demonstrated, and is every day adding new proof, of the following facts:

First. That uniformity of speed and superiority of comfort, can in a greater degree be obtained by sea steamers, than railroads. This may be illustrated, by a comparison of mail failures and detentions by railroad and steamers, between Charleston and New York, or any other parallel land and sea route.

Second. That sea routes by steamers, are in a greater degree susceptible of increased efficiency and improvement, than railroads; for the obvious reason of their being moveable and corrective, and on account of the smaller proportionate amount of capital invested, and free competi-

tion; and, therefore, likely to improve, as evidenced by experience, more rapidly.

Third. That capital is more readily invested in sea routes, and can, unlike railroads, go at once into practical operation; and there is less risk of unproductiveness—being moveable, and like currency, can be directed to the points where there is the greatest demand: while railroads are permanencies, and if unsuccessful, become a total loss.

All of these reasons point to a preference for the shortest railroad routes and steamers to connect. The necessity of the present day, in reference to intercommunication with the Pacific, requires such a route as will afford the greatest immediate advantages, with the shortest distance to be traversed.

It will not be denied that, for this purpose, the Panama and Tehuantepec routes are superior to any others which have been proposed; and the question arises, which of the two is the most preferable?

The Panama route is familiar to all, and is admitted to be the shortest, and very likely no more expensive in proportion.

The Tehuantepec route, is 135 miles in length, and is as practicable, so far as cost and time of construction is concerned, as that to Panama.

The advantage offered by the Tehuantepec route, to compensate for its increased length, is the saving of sea distances from each direction to its termini on the Gulf and Pacific, being 1,200 miles north of Panama.

This saving in sea distance is estimated at 1,700 miles, in making the trip from New Orleans to San Francisco; the distances being stated at 5,000 miles from New Orleans to San Francisco, by way of Panama, and as being only 3,300, by way of Tehuantepec; and being from New York to San Francisco, by way of Panama, 5,858 miles, and by way of Tehuantepec, only 4,744 miles—being a saving, by Tehuantepec, of 1,100 miles. This immense difference in the sea distances, other things being equal, would seem to be conclusive in favor of the Tehuantepec route.

But by the construction, in connection with this Tehuantepec route, of a railroad across the Peninsula of Florida, a still greater saving of sea distance would be made in the distance from New York.

These two projects of constructing railroads across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec of 135 miles, and saving 1700 miles in the passage to San Francisco, and across the Peninsula of Florida 135 miles, and saving 1,000 miles in the passage to New York and Europe, would be achievements in the progress of communication, worthy of the spirit of the age, and of the consideration of the people of New Orleans and the Memphis Convention. These connections made, and you will see, that New Orleans would become the great center of trade and commerce of a continent. Without the Tehuantepec route, New Orleans is left far to the northward of the great stream of trade and commerce tending toward the Pacific. Without the railroad across the Peninsula of Florida, the steamships connecting between New York and Tehuantepec or Panama, will be compelled to leave her to the northward, or lose several hundred miles; while, with both these roads constructed (and the Florida route is estimated at less than \$1,000,000), she becomes the great central point of the commerce of two oceans.

It is a magnificent idea to dwell upon, that by the construction of 270

miles of railroad, New York and San Francisco are brought within 4300 miles of each other, and New-Orleans within 3,000 miles; thus cutting off nearly 10,000 miles of the voyage round Cape Horn. And it will not be deemed an extravagant supposition, that, when constructed, 20 days will suffice to reach San Francisco from New York, and 16 days from New Orleans.

For many of the facts referred to, I am much indebted to your valuable article of July. Yours, &c.,

GEO. R. FAIRBANKS.

St. Augustine, Oct. 16, 1849.

ART. VI.—LOUISIANA AND HER INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICAL RESEARCHES; AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES; AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF LOUISIANA; SUGAR LIMITS AND CROPS; COTTON LIMITS AND CROPS; METEOROLOGY OF LOUISIANA; PROFITS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY; RICE; INDIGO; SILK; WAGES; TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCTS; TRADE BETWEEN STATES; TAXATION; NEW ORLEANS.

[THE following letter was directed by the Editor of this Review, to the late Commissioner of Patents, at his request, and will appear in his Annual Report, for the present year.—ED.]

STATISTICAL BUREAU OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, December 15, 1848.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request and my promise, I shall make a few hasty notes touching upon our industry, &c., confining myself, as nearly as possible, to the line marked out in your circular and private communications. I cannot suppose you will attribute my delay to any want of interest in the great cause in whose promotion you are engaged.

Correct and reliable statistics are most difficult of attainment in our country, and especially in the newer States. The Southwest has only lately taken any interest whatever in the matter, and Louisiana, hitherto as backward as her sister States, has made what may be regarded the first movement.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, establishing a *bureau of statistics*, with a view in some degree of amending the defect; and, although the appropriation was small, there can be but little doubt, a beginning being had, the best results will be realized hereafter. The example that may be followed in other States; and to effect this end I have directed, to the executive department of each of them, copies of the annexed circular, calling for a general coöperation. The circular has also been extensively circulated throughout Louisiana.

It is quite clear that the statistics of this Union can never be had through the unaided power of the General Government, although very much be done by means of the decennial census, and the invaluable labors of the Patent Office. The States themselves must move conjointly; and were an annual report provided for by each of their Legislatures, embracing all the subjects of industrial interest, an embodiment in a single volume of them all, at Washington, would shed a flood of light upon the resources, capacities, and powers of the nation, which in vain

we seek from other quarters. The expense of this to the States would be trivial, the advantages incalculable. Nothing is more important in sound legislation, than a knowledge of the country which is to be governed.

In many parts of Europe, statistical researches are pursued to an extent which must surprise us in this country. Nothing is omitted, which can tend to show the condition of the people and the operations of their industry.

They even elevate these researches to the dignity of a science. In arbitrary governments, this may appear a dangerous and offensive inquisitiveness; but where men are free, such jealousies cannot be felt. In republics, and especially in ours, an enlightened appreciation of the public weal will induce a general coöperation upon the part of every citizen. No man has an interest in concealment—none may shrink away from the tyrannical exactions of the rapacious tax-collector. Let all the States imitate Massachusetts, for example, in the spirit which she has already exhibited, and the minute statistical reports of her population and industry she has contributed for the benefit of the nation.

In respect to Louisiana, I must say, that our *bureau* is too much in its infancy to have produced any results; answers have not come in to the circulars, so that an elaborate report is not at present practicable. The law, too, which establishes it, is defective. The appropriation is not large enough, and parish officers, under penalty, should be called upon annually to report to the *bureau*. Voluntary information cannot be depended upon. I intend suggesting such amendment of the act, at the next session of the Legislature, as will entirely provide for all the exigencies of the case, and trust that it will be carried into force.

The late establishment of a professorship of *Political Economy, Commerce and Statistics*, in the University of Louisiana, evinces an increased sense of the importance of these subjects; and without doubt the chair, the only one of the kind in the Union, will exercise in the future, if liberally sustained, salutary influences here, and be adopted in the colleges of our sister commonwealths. The chairs of *Practical Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Manufactures, Civil Engineering, &c.*, which are springing up throughout the Union, evidence a sound progress of public opinion.

But I must leave these subjects, to turn to the equally important ones of your circular.

1. *In regard to agricultural societies*, I am sorry to confess our extreme backwardness. The planters have not been partial to these valuable associations among themselves, which in other States have produced such valuable results. I know of no parish agricultural societies in the State, and I hardly know if I ought to say that our *State Agricultural Society* is still in existence. This society was established by a number of gentlemen at Baton Rouge, and has had four annual celebrations. Orations were delivered, reports read, and agricultural and manufacturing products exhibited. No general interest, however, was evinced in the society, and the attendance and patronage were always very limited. It remains to be seen, whether the enterprising gentlemen of Baton Rouge, now that the State governments is removed there, will allow this institution to remain in its present drooping condition, as the last anni-

versary was not celebrated ; or whether they will go to work in earnest, in an efficient organization, which shall extend its influences to every section of the State. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$500, a year or two ago, in aid of the association, and would, without doubt, always be liberal in the matter. Colonel P. Hickey is president, and S. D. Henderson, esquire, secretary, Baton Rouge. The only other industrial association I know of, is one for mechanics, now forming in New Orleans.

I ought to remark, that, several years ago, an effort was made to establish an experimental farm in this State ; but from some mismanagement, the only result was a large expenditure of public moneys and a prejudice against this really excellent measure. Several thousand dollars were appropriated for a botanical and geological survey of the State ; and why the results were not published, it is difficult to tell. Even the manuscript reports of them, which must be very interesting, cannot be found, after utmost search among the archives. Yet the money has been spent. At this moment we know literally nothing of the geology of Louisiana.

Our Legislature, at its last session, passed the following act, which is important to you.*

2. I come now to speak of the *agricultural products of the State*, and the prospect for the present season (1848).

Sugar, which is the important staple of Louisiana, presents itself first. On this, however, I will be brief, since the mission of Mr. Fleischmann to this State, where he is now engaged prosecuting researches upon this crop, its machinery and manufacture, in the service of the Patent Office, will present everything that is of interest or desirable. He is an enlightened and scientific man, whose opinions, I think, may be relied upon. I have not yet, however, had an opportunity of inspecting any part of his report, though I trust it will be published *in extenso*, with all the drawings and illustrations—so little is known of these matters in other States, and so much desire is there for information. The planters of Louisiana will be indebted to you for this act of attention to their interests, and to the present government for the scientific investigation of Mr. McCulloch. I know of nothing that would be more important and valuable now, than a rigid *analysis of the sugar soils of Louisiana and Texas*. None has yet been made that is satisfactory. To be done thoroughly it would be an expensive matter, but could not otherwise than amply repay the expenditure.

The sugar limit of Louisiana is rapidly extending. At present, it embraces the country on both sides of the Mississippi as far upward as Point Coupee, St. Francisville, and fifty miles below the city of New Orleans ; westward of the Mississippi, it includes the whole region of the Atchafalaya to Vermilion bay, &c. The extreme eastern parishes above New Orleans are engaged upon cotton, and also those in the north and northwest of the State. It would be fair to say that the sugar region, territorially, constitutes about one-third of our limits. It is extending west and northwest, and at the present time the Red river country

* Relating to plant cane to be introduced from the Indies and other parts of the world, by American ships, under instructions from Congress.

is substituting very largely this crop for cotton. The experiments have been attended with signal success, where, some years ago, it was supposed impracticable to cultivate sugar at all. The latitude was supposed too high. However, the great improvements in machinery, enabling the crop to be much more speedily taken off, and the depression in the cotton interests, have been working a revolution. The Red river planters turn anxious attention to sugar, and it is not improbable, eventually, the major portion of them will be engaged in its production. This motion, it is true, is now retarded by the discouraging prices of sugar, and the very large outlay of capital required upon a sugar estate.

Of this I am sure, that Louisiana is alone capable of producing the whole supply of sugar demanded for the consumption of the Union, though it will require many years. With present prices, I scarcely can say how long, unless cotton remains at its extraordinary depression; an event altogether improbable. Even at present prices, the preference must be in favor of sugar, all things considered. The crop of the present year will fall greatly short of expectation; and, if I mistake not, of the last year's figure. In some parts the rains have done great mischief, and the general complaint is, that the canes at the mill have yielded badly. I know not what estimate to make in safety, as it is yet early, but am of the opinion that 200,000 hogsheads will be about the amount.*

I send you, annexed, meteorological tables, kept in New Orleans for the last few months, by D. T. Lillie. I have not been able to get any results from the country, though it would be very interesting to compare notes, for example, between New Orleans and Alexandria, Red river. You will perceive, that the amount of rain which fell last summer was extraordinary.

It is not clear when the culture of sugar cane was first introduced into Louisiana. Mr. Forstall carries it back as far as 1725-'6, or almost co-eval with the colony; whilst Dr. Monette, in his "History of the Valley of the Mississippi," states the first attempt to have been made in 1751 by the Jesuits, and that Mr. Debreuil, in 1758, introduced the first mill. The product was first sent to the mother country in 1764, the yield being stated as 3,000 lbs. to the acre, and the quality equal to that of St. Domingo Muscovado. After the cession to Spain, the sugar industry declined altogether, until nearly the close of the last century. Under the American government it rapidly improved, and in 1818 had reached 25,000 hhd. The first steam mills were introduced in 1822.

The varieties of cane planted, are the Creole, originally imported from Malabar; the Otaheite, introduced long after; the Ribbon, brought from Georgia in 1817, being an East India variety.

SUGAR CROPS.

Year.	Hogsheads.	Price on plantation in March
1822-'23.....	30,000.....	.....
1823-'24.....	32,000.....	.....
1824-'25.....	30,000.....	.....
1825-'26.....	45,000.....	.....
1826-'27.....	71,000.....	.....
1827-'28.....	87,965.....	.....
1828-'29.....	8,238.....	.....

~~total~~ 220,000.

1829-'30.....	73,000.....	—
1830-'31.....	75,000.....	—
1831-'32.....	75,000.....	—
1832-'33.....	70,000.....	5½ @ 5¾
1833-'34.....	75,000.....	6 @ 7
1834-'35.....	110,000.....	5¾ @ 6
1835-'36.....	36,000.....	10 @ 11
1836-'37.....	75,000.....	6
1839-'40.....	119,947.....	3½ @ 4
1840-'41.....	120,000.....	5½ @ 5¾
1841-'42.....	125,000.....	3½ @ 4½
1842-'43.....	140,316.....	3¾ @ 4
1843-'44.....	100,346.....	5½ @ 6½
1844-'45.....	204,916.....	3¾ @ 4¾
1845-'46.....	186,650.....	4 @ 6½
1846-'47.....	140,000.....	5¼ @ 7½
1847-'48.....	240,000.....	2½ @ 5
1848-'49.....	220,000.....	2½ @ 5½*

Each hogshead sugar averages 1,000 lbs. and 50 gallons molasses.

Between 1827-'28 and 1843-'44, the manual power employed in working sugar, according to Mr. Forstall, increased from 21,000 slaves to 50,670; the steam engines, from 82 to 408; the horse mills, from 226 to 354. Total capital, from \$34,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The last figure we regard high. It will, however, fairly represent the sugar capital at the present moment, and shows a capital of \$300 required in the production of each hogshead of sugar, and barrel of molasses of the value of say \$45 gross. The expenses of working an estate, including wear and tear of machinery, have been estimated at \$75 to the slave. Sixty dollars would be a fairer estimate. Averaging the product at five hogsheads to the hand, we have the value of hogshead, &c., as before, \$45—12=\$33 net, or about 10 per cent. upon the capital engaged in its production. Mr. Forstall, however, estimates the per centage as low as 5, and even 2½ per cent. in some years, and draws the general inference from many tables, that when sugars average 4½ cents, and cotton 6½ cents, and both equally good crops, the results per slave are very nearly the same; with this difference, that the capital in machinery on a large cotton estate to that of an extensive sugar one, will be as \$5,000 to 20,000.

Cotton is the next important staple of Louisiana. The crops for the present season may be considered somewhat better than last year; the season having been more favorable with us, and the caterpillar spared its depredations. The cotton plant is mentioned in Louisiana from the earliest days of the colony. Mr. Seabrook conjectures that the Louisiana cotton of the present day is derived from a species of Sea Island, grown at the period of the Revolution, and degenerated, in the progress of tillage, by intermixing with other kinds.

The crop of the United States will exceed that of last year.† Complaints are heard of over production, and in the older cotton States they find it necessary to look to other means of support. Capital with them in this industry produces nothing. A convention of cotton-growers is daily becoming more and more popular, though it is hard to see what

*On the Levee.

†This was written early in 1848, and referred to the crop of last year (1848).

good such a convention can effect. The South must undertake the manufacture of her own products, and thus diversify her industry. This opinion is prevailing generally, and every few days we hear of new factories established, under the most favorable auspices, in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. This is as it should be. In heavy products, our Southern manufactures are very superior, and pay handomely. Where experiments have been tried with slaves, as operatives, they have been successful.

My own impression is, that in a state of peace existing throughout the world, the present American crops of cotton will by no means exceed the demand.

Large quantities of *rice* are produced in the State, though of a character inferior to that of Carolina. This deficiency is said to be in the manner of preparing it. Certainly the culture and machinery used by us, is of the most primitive kind. The grain is bad, and it is said will not stand a sea voyage. The rice estates are mostly of small capitals, and generally owned by creoles on the Mississippi. Below New Orleans, 40 or 50 miles, a large number of these rice planters may be found. The crop is understood to be even more profitable than sugar. We can little doubt, that rice will one day become an important staple of Louisiana, for which we have abundant soil; but then it will be necessary to borrow from the experience and skill of our Carolina friends.

Indigo was formerly produced in this State, by the French, in quantities. We now hear no more of it.

The finest qualities of *leaf tobacco* may be grown, and we have seen specimens, produced on Red river and in the Florida parishes, equal to the best Havanna.

Some attention has been given to *silk*, and a bounty allowed for its production. Scarcely any results have yet been achieved of a general character. Sugar and cotton have absorbed the whole capital and industry of the State.

We grow no wheat, barley, rye, &c., as crops. The planters have been compelled to buy their corn from Kentucky and Tennessee, though they are very generally giving attention to its production. We know a great many large estates that buy very little, and cannot but think it the interest of all to supply their own demand in this article of food. The crops this year are good, and the yield to the acre may be estimated at from 25 to 50 bushels.

The orchard receives no attention, though we might, if we pleased, have very fine fruits. Our apples and peaches are indifferent. We have occasionally seen fine strawberries in private gardens. The grape is attracting attention, and we know several who are experimenting with the *Scuppernong*. Our *figs* are superior. We produce fine *oranges* in abundance, and many small planters make them a source of profit. The trees have been greatly injured by the rust.

Our butter and cheese, pork, lard, &c., are brought to us from the western States; we import thence also cattle, horses, mules, &c., although upon the prairies of Louisiana, the finest herds of cattle are found, which supply the markets of New Orleans to a considerable extent. This should be an abundant cattle region. Mules are being generally adopted in Louisiana for agricultural purposes. Our mutton is

celebrated, though little attention is paid to sheep, and none whatever to the subject of wool. The specimens of fine foreign wools, which were sent from the Patent Office, are now preserved by this bureau. I can give you no particulars about the minor products.

Our agriculture is not sufficiently advanced for anything to have been achieved in regard to the rotation of crops and manures. The only rotation I may mention is corn with peas. Our manures are compost, cane trash, and pea vines, &c.

The wages of agricultural laborers will vary from \$12 to \$20 per month. The former for female, the latter for stout males.* Agricultural laborers are seldom hired, at least for field work.

The average price of the transportation of a hogshead of sugar, *by water*, to market in Louisiana will be \$1 to 1 25, and about the same for a bale of cotton; this will, however, depend upon the state of the waters, &c.; rates may sometimes go up very high. Our State, by means of bayous and rivers, is blessed with abundant water facilities, though in the western portions the difficulties of transportation are great. It may be found almost impossible to get a crop to market, and then the land carriage necessary will be considerable. Doubtless many improvements could be made in the common roads of the State, and some short railroads built to advantage. We know of two or three in projection, though our past experiments have been such failures, that we move with hesitancy in the matter. The Legislature has expended, and still expends, annually, immense amounts for opening water communication, &c.; more, perhaps, than any other State in the Union.

But I must draw this hasty paper to a close. I look upon the Patent Office as destined to be a kind of HOME DEPARTMENT, and trust to see it organized to that end.

In looking over my circular annexed, you will find I have drawn attention to the subject of the *trade between the States*, which cannot appear in the tables of the General Government, and does not now appear at all. You have earnestly pressed this matter, over and over, and I notice many pages in your reports calculated to shed light upon it. We must get the *home trade*. How important is it to know the relative dependence of State upon State in this great confederacy! Would it not correct and allay those jealousies which at times so unhappily show themselves. How much does Louisiana receive from Ohio, from Kentucky, from Massachusetts, &c.? How much does she annually send to those States, &c.? How can these *data* be obtained?

Another important subject is *taxation*. Can we not have an annual table, showing the proportion of taxes to wealth or population in each of the States? In this way, better notions can be formed of the excellency of their political institutions, &c.

I have not made any remarks in regard to the commerce, &c., of our great emporium, New Orleans; as, without doubt, your statistics will be full from other sources. The present summer population may be estimated at 120,000—winter population, 160,000; though no reliable census has been taken for many years.† The city still grows in popula-

* The reference is to slaves.

† The average population may be safely estimated at 125,000, or, including the population of Lafayette, Algiers, &c., doing business here, 140,000 permanent.

tion and trade, at an extraordinary pace. The number of new buildings every year is immense; rents continually rise. The city of Lafayette, which joins us, advances in the same progression. Should a Southern overland communication, or one across Tehuantepec, be had with the Pacific, China, &c., New Orleans must become the greatest commercial mart upon the continent, perhaps in the world. In any instance, she will press hard upon New York within a generation or two. With such a back country, and such proximity to Mexico, the West Indies, California, &c., what may not be anticipated in the future? The past of New Orleans appears almost a dream!

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW.

Hon. *Edmund Burke*, Commissioner of Patents.

ART. VII.—GEORGIA AND HER RESOURCES.*

HER POPULATION; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; PRODUCTIONS; ENTERPRISE; MINERALS; MANUFACTORIES; MINERAL SPRINGS.

IT is an undeniable fact, that no State in the Union possesses, in so great a degree, the elements of national and individual wealth as Georgia. All that we need, is legislation looking to their development and the enterprise of a few public-spirited individuals to give direction to our energies. Our citizens want to feel *secure* from innovations in our institutions—they want no legislation which is designed as experiments to catch popular favor. Hence *relief* laws, the election of judges by the people, and all that class of demagogue-like measures, are only clogs which fetter public enterprise and deter the prudent, thoughtful, energetic man from embarking his capital and his labor in pursuits which add to the permanent prosperity, security and advancement of our State. We think there has been enough of the demagogue in Georgia already, working only mischief and ruin; and it is to be hoped that the intelligence and patriotism of older heads of all parties will unite to check innovation, and give security and permanency to our institutions and consequent fame and wealth to our people.

Georgia has always been a mighty workshop, in which her citizens have been operatives, whose labor has gone to build up and add to the wealth of other States. We have always needed capital to sustain the enterprise and to furnish the exchanges in the sale of our products. Hence other States have furnished us the money, and our people have sent their labor, in the shape of money, to pay to strangers dividends on their bank stock and interest on their advancements. This has been so much yearly taken from our pockets, we have been made so much the poorer, and strangers have been made so much the richer. A wise economy, therefore, says to our people, keep these dividends and interest at home to enrich yourselves. This can be done by increasing our banking capital. New banks should

* From the Milledgeville Recorder.

be established, and located at such points as their capital was needed. Macon, Columbus, Atlanta and Griffin, four of the most important interior commercial points in the State, have not a dollar of banking capital of their own. All the interest made upon advances to buy cotton and other produce, is paid to banking institutions in other cities and States, instead of being kept where it legitimately belongs, *where it is made*, and where it should stay, to help build up its own community. The next Legislature should create new banks at each one of these points, as well as increase the capital of those of the city of Savannah. This is the first step in the noble and patriotic scheme of developing the resources of the State. *It would be the taking care of what we made*—it would be *laboring for ourselves and not for strangers*. Thus far, Georgia has been only a great plantation for the benefit of the Charleston banks.

The completion of the Georgia, Central and Macon railroads, the partial completion of the Western and Atlantic road, has thus far stimulated the enterprise of our State, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of those works. The completion of the State road to Chattanooga, the construction of a branch to Rome, and the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa river, will pour the produce of Tennessee and north Alabama into our State. The construction of the South-western railroad will give us the control of the entire products of our own State in that direction, that of western Florida and of all southern Alabama. The construction of the railroad from Columbus eastward will give us the control of middle Alabama. Through all these channels an immense amount of commerce must pour itself to enrich our State. Let us be prepared to meet it, and let not a want of *means* within our own State drive it into other markets in other States. *Georgia must appropriate her own improvements to the building up and enriching her own people*. These are some of the elements which must stimulate the enterprise of our people. But we have within ourselves elements of wealth far greater than any derived from foreign commerce.

The pine lands of the State, including one-sixth at least of all its territory, is now unproductive. That opens a vast field for enterprise. We consume annually many millions of pounds of wool, in coarse satins, linseys, blankets, flannels and baizes. That wool may all be grown profitably there. Vermont finds her wool a source of immense profit. Her rigorous climate compels her to feed her sheep six months in the year; we need not feed them *two* months in the year. Why not, then, produce *all* the wool we use? and why not establish factories in the pine region, driven by steam power, to manufacture all the articles we need? Again, the finest beef range in the world is in the pine woods. Hides, tallow, beef, horns and bones, are items of great wealth to be drawn from that region. And no small item of commerce must be the production of turpentine itself. There is no business which promises such a return for the capital employed, as the raising of sheep and beef cattle and the making of turpentine. *Energy alone is wanting to develop the immense resources of Georgia in this one respect.*

We consume in Georgia annually some three millions of dollars

worth of leather, shoes, saddles, harness, and other manufactures of leather. This might be supplied at home. In the middle and upper counties, within reach of the bark, tanneries might be established for the tanning of all the hides which are grown in the State; factories united for the production of shoes, harness, and the like, and thus this immense sum be saved at home. But more—we can and will manufacture for other States. This is a business which never can wear out; for, so long as the descendants of Adam have souls, they must have soles to their feet. A mistaken notion has prevailed, that our *climate* is not adapted to the manufacture of leather. The truth is, our tanneries have been hitherto erected by men of limited capital; they could neither afford to furnish the materials in proper quantities, nor could they afford to wait sufficiently long for the tanning of the leather. Hence the cry, *the climate don't suit.*

Georgia is the greatest cotton *growing* State in the Union, and she is destined to be the largest cotton *manufacturing* State, because she can manufacture cheaper and as well as any other State. It costs at least twenty-per cent. upon the price of the raw material to transport it from Macon, Ga., to Lowell, Mass. This is no small advantage to start with. Then, a given number of spindles can be put in operation *here*, with all necessary appendages, for much less cost than a like number can be put in operation in any of the northern States, because of the difference in the value of land, water power and buildings. They can be kept in operation for much less, because of the difference in the price of labor, provision, clothing and fuel. This must necessarily give us the advantage in the markets of the whole world; and this advantage will soon cause factories to spring up in almost every county—not to supply alone the local demand, but that of foreign markets. It will not be long—so soon as we acquire a little more skill—before we shall see Georgia sheetings, shirtings, calicoes and muslins, as common in northern, western and foreign markets, as we now find those of Lowell. Georgia in a few years will be a large exporter of all cotton fabrics. At corresponding prices, the Georgia factories must pay a profit largely increased over those of any of the northern States.

Georgia has minerals of vast amount and value; and her Legislature should appoint a geologist to explore and develop them. Our mountains are filled with inexhaustible beds of the very best iron ore, sufficient to supply ourselves and a large portion of our Union. In the May number of the "Merchants' Magazine" there is an article on the subject of Manufacture of iron in Georgia, by the geologist of the State of New York; and, after speaking of its inexhaustible supply, says: "The iron is of superior quality, resembling that made of the best hematites in other localities. It is suitable both for foundry and forge purposes, inclining particularly to the best No. 1 iron. From the abundance both of ore and charcoal, cheapness of living and labor, and great profits in this region on stone goods, the expenses of manufacture are extremely low, while the prices of iron, both that made into castings for the supply of the country around and of the bar, are what would be considered, at northern works, remarkably high." This is sufficient inducement to capitalists to embark in this most lucrative

business. Lime, coal and marble, all abound throughout our mountain regions, and would prove sources of great wealth when developed, as they must be in a few years.

In agricultural products no State can boast a greater variety or value. With the long staple cotton on the coast, and more than two-thirds of her whole territory adapted to the successful growing of the short staples—with her whole limits suited to the production of corn, and much more than half to the successful growing of wheat, rye and barley—with a considerable part adapted to the production of sugar—and her mountains to the raising without limit the finest of winter apples and pears—Georgia has within herself a diversity of soil and climate which will amply repay the labor bestowed upon it for the production of every staple best suited to it. If the enterprise of our people is but properly directed, it will be but a few years before Georgia brands of flour will command the highest price in other States, while her superior fruits will rank without a superior in the markets even of England. Nor will the products of the dairy, in our mountain regions, prove a source of less profits to our dairy-men, than an equal capital invested in any other pursuit.

These are some of the more prominent resources of Georgia, which need development, and which must amply repay the enterprise of those who engage in their development.

The railroad improvements of Georgia are obliged to give her the position of the Keystone State of the South; and their effect must be to open up new enterprises never before thought of. The man who is insensible to the future greatness of our State must indeed be stultified; and he whose sagacity will enable him to appropriate future developments to his own profit will be singularly blest!

Casting the eye over the direction of our railroads, the city of Macon strikes it as the great central depot of the State. Situated just at the point where the oak and pine lands divide, within immediate reach of the facilities which each afford for manufacturing purposes, her citizens and those of the adjacent country, must be singularly unfortunate if she does not in a few years become the center of a great manufacturing population, producing woolen and cotton fabrics, leather and all its manufactures, with extensive flouring mills to manufacture the wheat of a fertile region of country.

We repeat: the improvements of Georgia must create new and greater facilities to labor of every sort, that must diversify and increase the amount of labor—it becomes more profitable and consequently more in demand. The effect at once is the improved state of our agriculture. This ties our people to the soil, and instead of a roving population, we have one fixed and prosperous. Each branch of industry improves the other, and we advance step by step, unconscious of the approach, to wealth and fame and power.

Georgia has the resources—she may develop them slowly, but yet they will surely be developed. All that our people need, is to be told what they can do, and how it should be done; and as knowledge pours in upon them, so will their energies be stimulated and aroused.

Georgia need take but a lesson from the conduct of her sister, South Carolina, which, in the midst of her political vagaries, she has steadily

pursued—and that has been to build up *herself*, and by her enterprise and capital to make her sisters contribute their share in the work.

The idea may be regarded as somewhat visionary, but we hesitate not to declare a sentiment, long since entertained, that the child is now born who will see the commerce of all India and China reach the Atlantic through the improvements of Georgia!

Steam power will carry the products of these countries some three hundred miles up the Sacramento river; from thence to head of navigation on the Mississippi by railroad; then by steamboats to Chattanooga, and from thence to Savannah by railroad. If there is *one spark* of State pride in the Georgia Legislature, the whole benefits of this immense trade—the advantages resulting from our State works—will be made to account to our interests, and not to those of other States. The only link of communication now wanting to connect Savannah with China, is the railroad between the Sacramento and the Mississippi. The Federal Government will construct that link in the next ten years. Look at the immense region of fertile country which will become tributary to Georgia so soon as *our own* road is completed to Chattanooga, and the South-western road finished! West Florida, Alabama, southern and northern Mississippi, upper Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky in part, Arkansas, northern Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and western Virginia. Why then should Georgia raise cotton and hides, to be sent North to be woven and factured and returned through her borders to be supplied out West? Why should she not manufacture them *herself*, and make the profits of this transportation and re-transportation?

But still more: open the transportation to the Pacific, and who is there so short-sighted as not to see the inducements to our people to grow and manufacture these articles for further consumption?

In despite of every obstacle, man's interests will prompt him to seek an investment the most profitable; and the position of Georgia, her location on the coast, and her facilities for reaching the West, will make *her* the great manufacturing emporium of the South. And she will see her benefit in so doing. Every branch of trade will receive a new impulse. The canvas of all Europe will gladden our own port. Let us be prepared to reap the benefits which this mighty change in our condition will bestow.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF GEORGIA.

[We extract the following from the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* showing the mineral characteristics of the State.—Ed.]

1. One of the oldest mineral springs of Georgia, is the *Madison*, situated in the county of the same name, being twenty-four miles from Athens, the seat of the University of Georgia. The water of this spring is *chalybeate*, its temperature is sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit, its supply good; the climate is delightful, the accommodations are excellent and the place accessible by railroad as far as Athens.

2. Near Gainesville, in Hall Co., 30 miles from the Madison springs, is a *sulphur* spring, but of limited supply—still nearer the town is a splendid *limestone* spring.

3. The Indian springs (*sulphur*) are in Middle Georgia, not far from Macon. The supply of the water is here sufficient for drinking, but not for bathing purposes. The accommodations are very good. The place can be reached within a few miles by railroad. This has long been one of the most fashionable resorts of

4. At the Stone mountain, in DeKalb Co., directly on the Georgia railroad, is a *chalybeate* spring, as yet however attracting little notice; which indeed may be said of several other ferruginous springs in other parts of the State.

5. The Merriwether springs (*thermal*) are near the Pine mountain, in a county bearing the same name, and are, we believe, the only natural warm waters in Georgia; the temperature is about ninety degrees. The accommodations for bathing are good. There are several other springs along this range of mountains, such as the Thunder springs in Upson Co. (so called from the copious discharge of *carbonic acid gas*), *chalybeate*, *sulphur*, &c.

In north-western Georgia, known as the Cherokee country, a section whose geological structure is exceedingly interesting, exist the greatest mineral productions of the State. Here are the coal mines, lime kilns, marble quarries, iron, sulphur ore, &c., &c.

6. The Powder springs, so named from their *sulphuretted* hydrogen gas, are in Cobb Co., not far from Marietta, through which passes the State railroad. They have yet attracted little notice.

7. Rowland springs are in Cass Co., six miles from the railroad, and were the most popular resort the past summer. They are near the iron ore most extensively worked in the State. The water is *chalybeate*, and the accommodations equal to those of the Madison and Indian, their rivals.

8. The Cohutta springs are in Murray Co., high up in the mountains, near the Tennessee line. These waters are strongly *chalybeate*, are very cold, very abundant, and are situated in a most delightful climate. It is a place formerly frequented by the Indians in the summer. The contemplated Hiwassee, or east Tennessee and Georgia railroad, will pass near the Cohutta springs, which, with good accommodations and the natural advantages of the location, cannot fail to make them a pleasant retreat.

9. Murry's springs are within a few miles of the State railroad, twelve miles from Dalton, and are, like the Cohutta, in the mountains. They are very numerous; break out in the bottom of a small stream, and contain *lime*, *sulphur*, and *iron*. The temperature of these waters in the middle of the day (clear) was sixty-two degrees.

10. The Gordons' springs are also near the Tunnel and Dalton. Professor Means says of these, "I have examined a good many of the mineral springs of Georgia, and tested their waters, but have not seen any that I think furnishes as good a variety of medicinal properties, within the same geographical limits. Several fine, *cold* chalybeate springs, of different degrees of strength, together with one or two *saline* springs, largely impregnated with *magnesia*, combined with sulphuric and carbonic acids (soda and lime being also included), are found within the space of *forty yards*; while, at the distance of a half mile, a pleasant cold spring, charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, breaks out within thirty feet of another very cold and large ferruginous spring."

We have thus *acidulous*, *chalybeate*, *sulphurous* and *saline* waters, at this one location. They are at the foot of Taylor's ridge of mountain. All these waters are very abundant; their temperature fifty-nine degrees. The accommodations are rapidly improving; and, under proper arrangement, this watering place is destined to become one of the most fashionable in the South.

11. The last waters we notice are those on Lookout mountain, where, at a glance, six States of the Union may be seen. This is the line of Georgia and Tennessee, with Alabama hard by—here is the terminus of one State railroad and the commencement of the other—here is the Tennessee river navigable for hundreds of miles, and here was Ross's landing, now known as the location of the flourishing town called Chattanooga.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. Frazier, of the town just mentioned, for the following information respecting this interesting section of our country:

"The mountain ranges nearly North and South. It commences on the south bank of the Tennessee river, about three or four miles from the State line; rises abruptly from the bank of the river in the distance of a mile to the height of two thousand feet, its greatest altitude, runs through the north-west corner of Georgia and into Alabama, where it breaks off into irregular spurs and ridges. The unbroken and highest parts is in Tennessee and Georgia, and is some forty or fifty miles long. The northern point is the highest part of the mountain, and is narrowed on the top to a few hundred yards, which is nearly level

and quite productive. There are several farms now opening about this plain. On this part of the mountain are the springs, from which the waters were taken that you have analyzed. The soil is sandy, and the rocks are entirely mountain sand-stone. The spring No. 3 is in Georgia, and breaks out within about one hundred feet of the highest point; it is a bold and constant stream. No. 2 is in Tennessee, just on this side of the line; is also a good stream. Temperature fifty-eight degrees. No. 1 (the pure water), is on the side of the mountain, runs out of a perpendicular bluff some two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet high; its temperature is fifty-six degrees. * * * * * There is perhaps not to be found in the world a more romantic spot than the point of Lookout mountain. You can stand upon this broad flat rock, two thousand feet above the surrounding country, and survey at a glance, six States of the Union—Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. You look down upon mountains and hills, green forests and cultivated fields, flourishing villages and towns. The Tennessee river is seen too in all its beauty and grandeur, for miles and miles in the dim distance. You see it as it rolls just below you; then as it dashes onward to the North making almost a complete circuit to enter the cliffs in the Cumberland mountain, called the Suck."

The Doctor also states, in this letter, the fact, that, from a register kept in 1842 or '43, it was ascertained that the difference in the mean temperature between the valley of the river and the summit of the mountains was six and a half degrees lower on Lookout than in Chattanooga. The waters sent us were *sulphurous* and *chalybeate*, the strongest we have ever tested.

The common temperature of the water (pump and spring) in and about Augusta is sixty five degrees. At the U. S. Arsenal, on our Sandhills, two hundred or more feet above us, is a well one hundred and sixty feet deep—its water is sixty-six degrees. There are two pumps in Augusta of sixty-three degrees—and a spring lately opened in one of our factories is even a fraction below this; the water is pure mountain—probably derived from the canal. The temperature of our up-country water is sixty-two degrees, while in the mountains it is as low as fifty-eight degrees. The common temperature of the Saratoga mineral waters is fifty degrees, one of the springs is as low as forty-eight degrees.

We commend our various mineral springs to the notice of our profession; it may be, like our indigenous botany, they are undeservedly too much neglected, only visited as fashionable resorts, and not for medicinal purposes. An accurate analysis of them, or well observed cases treated at their sources, would no doubt enhance very greatly their value. We cannot close, however, without directing the attention of the proprietors of these various *med cinal* waters, as we conceive them to be, to the importance of connecting extensive *bathing* establishments with them. At Saratoga nearly every spring has its bath-house. If good internally, these waters must prove so when externally applied.

ART. VIII.—THE SOUTHERN STATES.

REVIEW OF ELLWOOD FISHER'S PAMPHLET; PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH; SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN STATES COMPARED; HOPES OF THE SOUTH; RIGHTS AND REMEDIES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS—From the era of the formation of our Union until now, the question of slavery has been a constant bone of contention between the two great natural divisions of our country, the North and the South; or, to adopt a more modern name, the Free and the Slave States. This controversy, instead of yielding to the effects of time, and becoming less and less violent, has increased in importance and virulence, till it is to be feared that, under its blighting influence, this glorious Republic, this colossal monument of the wisdom and pa-

triotism of the heroes of the Revolution, will crumble into dust, and the United States become "what Athens is." It may be that my excessive admiration for our noble institutions makes me over-fearful—like the Queen of Carthage, "*omnia tuta timens;*" but, living as I do in the heart of the South, I cannot be insensible to the murmurs that I hear around me. I cannot but feel that there is danger; and, though my arm be but a feeble one, I would stretch it forth to avert it.

A residence of two years in the State of Alabama has enabled me to judge somewhat correctly of the South, and her peculiar "institutions." During that time I have been equally in the palace of the slaveholder and the cabin of the slave; I have examined slavery in all its phases; and discarding, but with difficulty, the prejudices and opinions formed by early habits and early associations (for until that time my life had been spent in one of the free States), I have found that slavery is not such an evil as it has been represented; that the sufferings of the slave are nothing in comparison to what I have often witnessed in the cities and poor-houses of the North. It has appeared to me therefore a duty, which I owe both to my friends at the North and the people of the South, to state candidly and frankly the results of my observation, leaving them to judge of their correctness; and I hope the rectitude of my intentions will be a sufficient apology for my temerity.

The traveler through the States of the North gazes with wonder and admiration upon the triumphs of human science and skill as there exhibited. He sees their harbors filled with vessels from every nation, loaded with the products of every clime. He sees their canals and their railroads penetrating every valley and winding at the foot of every hill. Their rivers either bear navies on their bosoms or propel the machinery of a thousand manufactories. And, where water-power fails, the enterprising Yankee has called to his aid the potent energies of steam, and made the loom to weave and the shuttle to fly even on the dry and arid plain, or the barren and dreary rock. All is life, activity, and bustle, and his wonder is increased a hundred fold when informed that this is the work of only a half century.

But when he turns his face southward, and breathes the milder air of Virginia and Carolina, a far different prospect meets his eyes. There are few large cities and towns; the locomotive and canal boat are not so often seen making their way among the hills; the sounds of the steam engine and the manufactory but rarely falls upon his ears. The husbandman alone crosses his path. Nothing but fields of cotton, of tobacco or corn, meet his eye, and he involuntarily exclaims that this country is far behind the age; he cries out against the lack of energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, and wonders that they do not imitate their more fortunate northern neighbors, that, like them, they may be crowned with plenty, and the wealth of nations flow into their laps. He finds that, at the time of the formation of this Union, and for the succeeding twenty years, the South was even superior to the North in commerce, manufactures, and wealth. He wonders what can have been the cause of this decline in prosperity; immediately concludes that negro slavery has occasioned so much evil, and calls upon the South, with affectionate earnestness, to liberate her slaves and follow in the wake of her northern competitor. This conclusion has been received by the

great mass of the people of both sections of our country, and I am not aware that any attempt has been made to prove that the South has not degenerated so much as has been almost universally supposed, until Mr. Ellwood Fisher, of Cincinnati, gallantly threw down the gauntlet, and, in a masterly address, delivered before the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association," of that city, triumphantly vindicated the honor of the South against all the aspersions that have been heaped upon her. To this address I am indebted for many important facts, of which I intend to make use in the course of this discussion.

Is the generally received opinion of the premature decay of the South correct? The object of the present communication is to show that it is not.

The traveler of whom I before made use, was led to form his opinion of the lack of all the elements of prosperity in the South, from the limited extent of her manufactures, and the small amount of commerce she carried on. The snowy cotton fields, the extensive rice plantations, her majestic pine forests, and the thousand other sources of wealth she possessed, were all overlooked; for he did not suppose it possible for a State to arrive at greatness by any other means than commerce, manufactures, or conquest. History has given us no instance of a country that has attained great wealth by agriculture alone. This phenomenon was reserved for the southern States of this Union to exhibit to the world. It was the victorious arms of the Roman soldier that extended the sway of her eagle over nearly all the known world. It was the blind confidence of the Moslem that carried the crescent into the proud city of Constantine, and laid the foundations of the Ottoman empire. The commerce of Carthage, and the industry and enterprise of her people, raised up on the shores of Africa a rival to Rome that only her invincible legions, led by a Scipio, could subdue. The lucrative trade of the Mediterranean made Venice and Genoa splendid cities, filled with elegant palaces, and crowded with merchants and strangers, while London and Paris were mere collections of "wretched cottages, without so much as a chimney to carry up the smoke," in which "the fire was made on the ground in the middle of the apartment, and all the family sat round it like Laplanders in their huts." Commerce, aided by manufactures and conquest, has made the latter cities what they now are, and the same powerful agents have built up a new empire on the shores of a new world.

In the southern part of this mighty empire has agriculture alone extended her sway, and, by simply cultivating the soil, so far from declining, she has actually advanced in wealth and prosperity, till *she has far outstripped the North*, and is at this time *very much her superior*.

Nor do I make this assertion unadvisedly. I have before me, collected mostly from official documents, the evidence to substantiate the truth of my proposition. Let me, however, before entering upon the argument, once more renew my expression of obligations to Mr. Fisher. He has hewn out the way through what was hitherto deemed an impenetrable forest. I am content to follow him as an humble satellite, and, if perchance he may have left here and there a handful of grain, I will stop and gather it up.

That the North has increased faster than the South in population,

and of course in wealth* to a corresponding degree, no one will attempt to deny: not that there is anything more favorable to procreation than at the South;† but the hordes of immigrants that are continually thrown upon our shores, turn not their faces hitherward, but seek the fertile fields of the north-west, either because of their objections to the institutions of the South, or from pecuniary considerations, or some other similar reason. That portion of immigrants that does come to the South is much superior, generally speaking, to those who seek the West, as the observation and experience of every one who is at all familiar with this class of our citizens can abundantly testify. But the staple production of the South requires a sparse population; for if it be too dense, the planter will turn his attention to the raising of bread-stuffs to the neglect of cotton, and, besides, if his farm be confined within too narrow a compass, he will be prohibited from that rotation in crops so necessary in cultivating a plant so exhausting to the soil as cotton. Because, therefore, the population of the South has not increased in the same ratio as that of the North, we must not infer that it has degenerated.

Let us now briefly examine the amount of property held by the citizens of the different States.

The States of Massachusetts and Maryland have nearly the same superficial extent. Massachusetts is one of the wonders of the world, with a gigantic system of internal improvements, extensive manufactories, a commerce extending to every sea, and embracing the productions of every clime, her whale and her codfisheries, and a people in industry and enterprise surpassed by no nation under the sun; while Maryland has made no noise, no stir in the world, but has gone on the even tenor of her way, finding her chief delight in adorning her metropolis with monuments attesting at once the pride and liberality of her citizens.

The property of Massachusetts was in 1847, according to Mr. Fisher, about \$300,000,000, and her population the same year was estimated by the Commissioner of Patents at 850,000, which would make the average wealth of each citizen of Massachusetts \$352. The property of Maryland was assessed in 1847 at 202,272,650,‡ and her white population was 400,000§ making the average wealth of each free man of Maryland \$505. So that the citizens of Maryland are more than forty per cent. richer than those of Massachusetts, much as she boasts (and with good reason) of her wealth.

* An Address delivered by Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, in 1834, contains an attempt to prove the evil effects of slavery, by showing the greater increase of population in the North, and that the same extent of country in the North contains more wealth than in the South. For instance, he says that, according to an assessment made by the Federal Government in 1815, the taxable property in Connecticut was valued at \$88,000,000, and in South Carolina, with a much larger area of territory, only \$74,000,000. But, surely it is much more equitable to make the respective population of the two States the basis of comparison. If we do this, we find that the average wealth of each person in Connecticut was, in 1815, \$327, the population being 268,595, and that of each citizen of South Carolina \$370, the white population being about 200,000.

† It is proved in a very ingenious and satisfactory manner by Mr. FISHER, that the native population of the whole North increased in the twenty years from 1820 to 1840, sixty per cent., and that of the South during the same period sixty-eight per cent. ‡ American Almanac. § Patent Office Report for 1847.

Virginia has become a by-word among the nations. The old sigh to think that her glories have departed, and that she is no longer the "Old Dominion" of their young days. The young imagine that it is but a worthless and wasted legacy that they have received from their fathers. Northern men love to contrast her apparent decay with the flourishing condition of her neighbors of New York and Pennsylvania, and point to her as a living testimony to the blighting effects of slavery. Let us see with what reason.

The free population of Virginia in 1847 was estimated at 809,789,* and her taxable property at \$6,000,000 † The population of New York was, in the same year 2,780,000* and her property was \$634,977,913.* The population of Pennsylvania was 2,125,000 and her property \$465,789,951.* Thus we have the average wealth of each inhabitant of New York \$228, of Pennsylvania \$219, and of Virginia *seven hundred and forty-nine* dollars, making each citizen of Virginia three times as rich as each citizen of New York. These results are astonishing; and I doubt not that many will shake their heads in doubt, but I refer to my authorities. Let each one judge for himself.

If it be contended that the negroes should be included in the population of the Southern States, I will do so, and we will have the population of Virginia, bond and free, white and black, 1,270,000,* and the average wealth of each \$471, more than double that of New York. And I will even deduct the value of the slaves from the estimate of property, and we will then have the whole property of Virginia, exclusive of slaves, \$438,926,150, or \$345 to each person of whatever color, being fifty per cent. more than the average wealth of each individual in New York and Pennsylvania.

"Virginia, instead of being poor and in need of the pity of the much poorer population of the North, is, perhaps, the richest community in the world. The average wealth of Great Britain may be about the same, but it is not near so productive; and I think it demonstrable, that no people on earth live in a condition of greater comfort and enjoyment than those of Virginia; nor is there any reason to fear a decline in her wealth. According to the census returns of 1840, Virginia, with a free population less than one-third of that of New York, and a capital something less, produced from the various branches of her industry more than half the product of New York; and as the total population of Virginia, slave and free, is only about half of that of New York, it is clear that, after deducting the annual consumption of both, Virginia will have a larger proportional surplus remaining to augment the stock of her permanent capital."†

A comparison between the two States of Ohio and Kentucky will produce corresponding results, although Ohio is regarded as the most prosperous of the western States, and Kentucky is considered as retrograding instead of advancing. The whole population of Kentucky is 855,000,* and her property was assessed last year at \$272,847,696 † The population of Ohio is 1,850,000,* and her property was according to the assessment in 1848, \$421,067,991.§ So that the average wealth of each person, slave and free, in Kentucky, is \$319, and in Ohio it is \$227. Counting only the free inhabitants of Kentucky, we will have the average wealth of each freeman on the south side of the Ohio river double that of one on the northern side.

* Post Office Report for 1847.

† Kentucky Auditor's Report.

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† Fisher's Address.

§ Ohio Auditor's Report

Nor will this superiority of the South over the North in wealth be less manifest in the more Southern States. According to a writer in the July number of the Southern Quarterly Review, the value of the property of South Carolina, independent of slaves, is about \$200,000,000, and her whole population was, in 1847, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Patents, 605,000. So that the average property each person in South Carolina, regarding the slaves as persons and not as property, is \$330—nearly as much as that of Massachusetts, and much more than that of New York or Pennsylvania.

I am fully persuaded that, if an examination be made into the condition of any southern State, the result will not be materially different. To do it at present would be a work of supererogation.

It may be contended that property is more unequally distributed at the South than at the North. From my own observation I should form a different opinion. The South contains no Appletons or Lawrencees, no Astors or Girards. It abounds in men of wealth and refinement, but none, or very few, are found with large overgrown fortunes, as is generally the case in a commercial or manufacturing community; nor can any be found very poor. The poor-houses of the North are crowded to overflowing, those of the South are empty. "There is one pauper to every twenty inhabitants in Massachusetts, one in seventeen in Pennsylvania;" and in the year 1847, "*about one person in every five in the city of New York was dependent, more or less, on public charity.*" The cost of the poor in that city for the present year is estimated at \$400,000. This is a specimen of the equal distribution of wealth in the North. In the South, at least so far as my acquaintance extends, the same provision is made for paupers, *but there are none.* The writer in the Southern Review, from whom I quote the above, says that "in one of our largest inland town—a town with over eight thousand inhabitants, the poor-house contained but one pauper at the close of last year, and he was about to quit." Lauderdale county (Ala.), in which I reside, has not a single pauper, unless I am greatly mistaken; while in one of the wealthiest counties in Michigan I witnessed, a few years ago, in the poor-house, an amount of degradation and woe that must have melted the stoutest heart, and with a description of which I will not harrow up the feelings of our readers.

There are in this whole county very few men of families who have not a comfortable homestead; and those that have not can easily procure employment as overseers, with a salary of from \$250 to \$500, besides a house and provisions for themselves and families. With such wages as this given to any man, be he educated or uneducated, and in a country where he need spend nothing, for his wife will make all the clothing for the family, how can there be any poor? What is there to prevent any man with common prudence and economy from amassing wealth in a few years? And instances of persons that have so done are numerous. I might (would time permit) mention many within my own sphere of observation, but it is not necessary. The bare statement of the opportunities granted to all is sufficient. I might, if I chose, contrast this with my own State (Michigan), where the laborer can earn but \$10 per month, and be obliged to work much harder than the southern negro. But I forbear. I have said enough

and more than enough, to prove to every one who is not wilfully blind, that the southern States form no exception to the general rule that wealth is much more equally distributed in an agricultural than in a commercial or manufacturing community. I cannot, however, forbear extracting the following from the address of Mr. Fisher, so often referred to:

"In the Kentucky Auditor's Report for 1848, we find a table (No. 16) of the distribution of property in that State, which indicates a degree of wealth, *and of its equitable allotment*, which may challenge any community for comparison:

Without property,.....	7,436 parents.
With less than \$100 worth,.....	12,964 do.
With from \$100 to \$400,.....	12,344 do.
With from \$400 to \$600,.....	5,685 do.
With over \$600,.....	28,791 do.

"It has been alleged that in the South there are only about three hundred thousand slaveholders. Well, supposing each adult slaveholder to have an average family of six, the slaveholding population of the South would amount to one million eight hundred thousand, which is probably as large a proportion as the landholding population of the North."

The Commissioner of Patents (Mr. Burke) endeavors to set aside the results shown above, proving the superiority of the South in wealth. He says: "We think it will not be contended that the amount of property, per head, is less in the free than in the slave States."* And how does he arrive at this sage conclusion, in direct opposition to the truth, as shown by his own figures? Because, he says, that the property of the North is out of the reach of the assessor on account of its intangible character, being in money, stocks, &c.; while, on the contrary, in the South, the capital consists in lands, slaves, &c., which are visible and tangible, and cannot be concealed from the eye of the assessor. To some extent this may be true; but it cannot produce such a great difference as we have shown to exist, as all who are familiar with tax-gathering will agree.

But, in order that even this stronghold may be pulled down, I have instituted a comparison between the *products* of two of the western States.

The young State of Michigan seems by its situation formed to be the abode of wealth. A rich soil and a mild climate have rendered her peculiarly adapted to wheat-growing. Her forests of pine and live-oak might stock the markets of the world. With more than three-fourths of her boundary upon the Lakes, she has every facility for carrying off the products of her soil and her forests; but, where nature has been wanting, art has supplied its place, and her splendid system of internal improvements may challenge the world for a comparison. She arrogates nothing to herself when she proudly raises aloft and flings to the breeze her motto, "*Si quæris pulchram peninsula, circumspice.*"

If we turn southward from this favored spot we will pass, in sailing down the "Father of Waters," a low unhealthy region, whose name has always been synonymous with everything that is bad and worthless, and which no one would probably think of placing in a favorable light beside the Peninsular State. In my search after truth I determined to ascertain whether Arkansas was indeed so far inferior to the

* Report of Commissioner of Patents.

other, as has been often declared in the public prints, and which inferiority has been regarded as an unanswerable argument against slavery, both these States having been admitted into the Union at the same time. Both are agricultural States, and therefore only the products of agriculture need be compared.

The crops of Michigan, as estimated by the New Orleans Commercial times (very good authority), were last year \$7,000,000. The live stock, according to the census of 1840, was worth \$3,758,145. Adding twenty-five per cent., the estimated increase since 1840, and we will have the live stock of Michigan, in 1848, worth \$4,697,681, and the whole agricultural products \$11,697,681. Her population in 1847 was 370,000.* The crops of Arkansas for the same year were valued at \$6,000,000, and the value of her live stock, found in the same manner as before, was \$6,304,013—making the whole agricultural products of Arkansas, in 1848, \$12,304,013. Her population in 1847 was 152,400,* including slaves. Thus we have the average productions of Michigan to each inhabitant \$31 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the same in Arkansas, counting slaves, \$80 $\frac{1}{2}$; or, deducting the slaves, the average income of each free white citizen of Arkansas, from agriculture alone last year, was \$101, or *more than three times* that of the free citizens of Michigan. And not only this, but in 1840, Arkansas, with but little more than half the population of Michigan, actually produced an amount of manufactures *nearly double* that of Michigan.†

In the State of Vermont, an agricultural State, and where the husbandman is perhaps better rewarded than in any other State of the North, both on account of the general fertility of the soil, the industry of the farmer, and the facilities for getting to market, the average of the productions to each individual was in 1848, as found in the same manner as above, \$92, probably more than that in any other northern State, and yet less than that of Arkansas, when we include only the white population in the estimate.

Such are the astounding results obtained by a little investigation; and I repeat that if any one doubts my correctness my authorities are before him.

After such an exposé as this of the condition of the two sections of our country, who will repeat the stale charge against the South of want of thrift, of lack of energy and enterprise? The annals of history throughout the civilized world do not record an instance of greater enterprise or more indomitable perseverance than has been evinced by the southern planter in the cultivation of his great staple. I have before me the July number of the Southern Quarterly Review, and find the following extract so apposite, that I hope I may be pardoned for making use of it:

"But the South is habitually denounced—and she habitually admits the truth of the denunciation—for want of skill and enterprise and perseverance in all her pursuits, and an enlightened regard for her pecuniary interests: for her apathy and idleness. A glance at the history of her cotton culture will show in a moment how utterly false all this is. The southern planters have not evinced a

* Report of Commissioner of Patents.

† Census of 1840. I have not included in the estimate of manufactures the products of the flouring mills, as they had already been considered in the estimate of the agricultural products.

turn for commerce, though possessing an immense coast, and materials for ship building to an exhaustless extent. They are not apt at the tricks of trade, nor cunning in the manufacture of notions. They have indeed been, perhaps, culpably neglectful in not converting into cloths, as they might do at less cost than any others in the world, their own cotton. But this they are about to do. Hitherto they have devoted themselves exclusively to the more congenial occupation of agriculture, and not unwisely, since it has netted them fifteen per cent. per annum on their capital. And where and in what pursuit did people ever before exhibit such enlightened energy, such indomitable perseverance? And when were such vast results ever before produced in so short a period by the same numbers? In 1790 cotton culture had scarcely begun; only eighty-one light bales were exported from America the ensuing year. By 1804 our crops had reached one hundred thousand of our present bales. In the next fifteen years, in spite of embargo, non-intercourse, and war, it had again increased threefold; and in fourteen years more it had run up to one million two hundred thousand, the crop of 1833 being *fourfold* that of 1819. At this latter period it was thought the maximum of production had been attained. Indeed, it had frequently been believed that this limit was reached. Now, however, it was the universal conviction. Yet, in only nine years more, we had *doubled the crop again*; and, notwithstanding the low prices, since 1842 the production has been on the increase, and the crop of last year is estimated, while we write, at two million eight hundred thousand bales. * * * * *

"Nor have the other agricultural productions been neglected in all this time. The ancient staples, tobacco and rice, have slowly but steadily increased, and the sugar crop, which in 1828 was eighty-eight thousand hog-heads, had risen by 1847 to two hundred and forty thousand hogheads, nearly threefold in nineteen years. In breadstuffs our superfluities would enable us to supply the wants of the world, with scarcely an effort to increase them. How, then, can a people who can do what we *have done*, be justly called idle or ignorant, unfaithful to our interests, or unskillful in pursuing them? In agriculture there is no charlatany. We do not parade dividends. We publish no seductive calculations. We build neither palaces nor cities. No subsidized press proclaims our feats. Even agricultural journals are unhappy at a discount with us. We ply our labors in solitude, afar from the thoroughfares of men. We do not 'roar in the midst of congregations'; but it is with us, as the Psalmist says it was of old, when 'a man was famous according as he had lifted up his ax upon the thick trees.' We supply the life-blood which sustains the trade and commerce and finances of the world. We keep steam expanding, machinery in motion, and the lightning traversing the wires, and we do it in silence. We are scarcely known amid the stupendous operations whose sole basis is our labor and our skill. The power of a people who can do all this, who can do what *we do*, must be immense in every way whenever they see proper to exert it, and incalculably valuable to them must be that institution, though it be undisguised slavery, which makes them what they are."

Such is a picture, drawn in graphic colors, and glowing with all the fire and spirit of southern chivalry, inflamed with resentment under injury, but yet not exaggerated, of the "enlightened energy and indomitable perseverance," which the southern people have manifested in the cultivation of cotton. *They* have made America the market of the world; *they* have built the navies of the Union, and freighted them for other lands, till there is not a sea over which the stars and stripes have not floated, not a harbor in which the naval twang of the Yankee is not heard. The immense profits which the manufactures of the North have derived from the South, have enabled them to build new and enlarge old manufactories; to make from the Lowell of 1820, with its two hundred inhabitants and its capital of \$100,000,* a city with a population of twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and property worth \$12,400,000.† It is not the energy and enter-

* U. S. Gazetteer.

† Census of 1840.

prise of Massachusetts alone that have done this. She is dependent upon the South for the four hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds of cotton consumed in that single city per week.* Let the energies of the South be prostrated; let indolence and an ignoble love of ease seize upon her sons; let that decay and degradation upon which the North has so long harped be her lot; let slavery be abolished, and Lowell and her sister cities will relapse into their former insignificance—their factories will be deserted—their operatives will be cast upon the world to fill the poor-houses and prisons of the North; stagnation will seize upon commerce, for its life-blood will have ceased to flow; the sails will flap idly against the masts of the useless ships that will be ranged beside the deserted wharves of New York and Boston; the western farmer will find no home-market for his wheat, but will be compelled to sit and gaze in silent despair upon his overstocked granaries, waiting, but waiting in vain, for some one to come and buy.

There is no truth more evident than that of the mutual dependence of the different parts of this country on each other. The North cannot say to the South, "I have no need of thee." The East cannot refuse the aid of the young but giant West. Like the different wheels of a delicately wrought watch, when all are properly adjusted and move in perfect harmony, man admires the curious mechanism, and how each part, however small and insignificant of itself, contributes to the same final result. So has it been in our great and magnificent country. In the West is our granary; in the South do we raise the raw material to supply the factories of the East; and in the middle do we procure the material^{by} which the steamer crosses the ocean, the locomotive traverses the land, and a thousand looms and ten thousand spindles are kept in motion. Through the whole are seen our rivers pursuing their devious way, our railroads and our canals leaping over valleys and piercing through mountains, like veins and arteries conveying nutriment to every part of the system. How beautiful the arrangement! How admirable the adjustment and uses of the parts! How wonderful the wisdom, and how beneficent the Creator, who has devised all this and has united these parts, so different, and yet so admirably adapted to each other, by bonds that can never be broken! Where, oh where, is the man that can be so blind to his own interest, so filled with madness, so much a traitor to his country and his race, so full of daring against the majesty of Heaven, that he would attempt with his puny arm and feeble strength to sever those bonds which His hand had forged, and cast the noble Ship of State, that has so gallantly breasted the billows of adversity, and so manfully withstood the surges of war and of treachery, upon the rocks of faction and the quicksands of a bigoted fanaticism, a dreary and abandoned wreck? Lives there such an one, and does he breathe our air?

Has the South attained the maximum of her property or not! A little attention will, I think, show conclusively that she is yet in the dawn of her greatness; that the sun of her glory has but just risen above the horizon; and that its beams, which now shine upon us with so much effulgence, are but precursors of a yet more glorious brightness, before which their luster will be placed and dimmed.

* American Almanac.

Let us, very briefly, look at the cotton crop in this country, as compared with that in the rest of the world, and see what are the prospects for its increase.

In 1791, the amount of cotton raised in the world was 490,000,000 of pounds, of which the United States produced two millions,* leaving 488,000,000 to be raised in other countries. In 1848 the United States produced 1,120,000,000 of pounds, and all other countries, according to an estimate in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Doe. 146, 4th vol. Ex. Doc. 135-6), 440,000,000. So that, while the United States have increased their production in geometrical ratio, the rest of the world actually produces now 48,000,000 of pounds less than it did sixty years ago. In 1818 Great Britain imported from the East Indies 247,659 bales† of cotton, and from the United States only 217,580 bales.† In 1840 she imported from the United States 1,246,791 bales, and from the East Indies 216,300 bales, which was more than she imported from those countries in any single year since 1818, with the exception of 1836, when 3,000 bales more were imported. Here, also, we have a great increase on the part of the United States, and a decline on that of the East Indies, the second country in the world in the production of this article.

What can be the cause of all this? Is it owing to the superior skill, and energy, and industry of the American cotton-growers, or to some peculiar adaptation of soil or climate to this plant, which Nature has furnished to the South? That the energy and enterprise of our people have been one great cause, no one can doubt, but it is not the only one, as we will presently see.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to above, the production of other countries is as follows, viz. "India 185,000,000 lbs.; the rest of Asia 110,000,000; Brazil 30,000,000; West Indies 8,000,000; Egypt 25,000,000; the rest of Africa 34,000,000; Mexico and South America, exclusive of Brazil, 35,000,000; and 13,000,000 elsewhere." From this we see that India and the south of Asia produce more than half the cotton produced in the world, not including the United States. We have already seen that in those countries there has been a continued decline in the production. With the causes of that decline all are familiar; and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them. Suffice it to say, that they consist in the unsuitableness of the climate; the ravages of insects and worms, and density of the population, which renders it necessary that most of the soil be used for the production of food. It will hardly be contended that the constantly increasing wants of the world can be supplied by the amount produced in India. The same physical causes that prevent its growth in Asia, act in most countries in the torrid zone. In Brazil the plant grows to be a small tree, having few bolls, and living five or six years. In other parts of South America similar difficulties have to be contended with. In Africa, from the tyrannical and arbitrary nature of the governments, it is impossible that a large capital should be invested in this or any other branch of business. Mexico can never be an exporter till another race of people shall possess her fertile valleys. "The home supply is never equal to the very small demand of her own manufactures."

Where, then, can we find a country able to compete with our Southern States in the production of cotton? No one that has investigated the subject at all can hesitate in saying they stand alone without a competitor. Here nature has been lavish of her gifts. To a climate exactly suited to its growth, she has added a soil capable of sustaining a plant so exhausting to it as cotton. With these natural advantages, together with the mildest and best regulated government under the sun, and possessed by the hardy Anglo Saxon race, who can wonder that the Southern States of this Union have far outstripped every other part of the world? And yet the South can and will, if a market be supplied, double their last crop, great as it was, in ten years. In fact there is no limit to its capabilities for production.

Nor will the consumption cease to keep pace with the supply. As Christianity and civilization are extended so will the demand for clothing increase, and the world must flock to our shores to procure it. The consumption of cotton has been increasing very rapidly in Europe within the last three years, and yet not more than two-thirds of her people use it; and of the one thousand millions of people on the surface of the earth, not one-half use it as an article of clothing. The day is about to come when the remaining five hundred millions will come to buy of us; when our commerce, great as it now is, will become yet more extended; when the utmost energies of the producer will be taxed to supply the wants of the consumer; when America will have reached a pitch of greatness of which she never yet has dreamed. Nor will the South be an incubus to weigh down and retard our country in its onward and upward march to glory and wealth. On the contrary, on her prosperity, on her untiring industry and perseverance will depend, in a great degree, the success of the whole. If she gives back, the whole machine will stop; the genius of liberty will droop her pinions, and sink down from her proud position; another Italy and another Greece will be seen on the western shores of the Atlantic.

But I have not touched upon half the resources of the South. Cotton is but a small part of her productions. I have before me a table, compiled from the census of 1840, which shows the whole productions of South Carolina for that year to have been \$33,937,807. The value of cotton raised was \$9,100,000, leaving a balance of \$24,837,807 produced in South Carolina, exclusive of cotton. The same is true, to a greater or less extent, of every other southern State. By a recent chemical analysis it is ascertained that the wheat raised in the South contains nearly fifty per cent. more nutriment than that raised in a colder climate. The yield is nearly as good.

In Indian corn the South leaves the North far behind, both in the quantity per acre and the whole amount raised. The State of Michigan produced in 1840, 2,277,039 bushels, and the State of Arkansas, with not half the population, produced 4,846,632 bushels.

The tobacco crop of the southern States in 1840 was 174,968 hogsheads, worth \$14,181,156, of which 119,484 hogsheads were exported. The value of the rice exported in 1840 was \$1,942,076.

Why need I speak of the sugar crop of Louisiana and Texas? Why of the hemp and flax, the lumber and mineral productions of the South? All these, of themselves, are an inexhaustible source of wealth.

Such is the South; such it will be. Let the North, then, learn that the South is not so contemptible and unable to take care of itself as they have supposed. A dark and gloomy cloud is rising above the horizon, and unless all arise to subdue the fires of fanaticism—unless compromise and concession take the place of bigotry and intolerance—we are gone! Our eagle, our glorious American eagle, which has soared aloft on the breeze for seventy years, twice defying the assaults of the English lion, and penetrating to the capital of Mexico, will be shorn of its strength and fall prostrate to the earth. The Genius of Liberty will rise with drooping pinions, and, with a sad and mournful flight, will bid adieu to earth, and wing its way above the clouds. Oh! that Americans, American patriots, would feel that there is danger! The South has begun to "calculate the value of the Union." They find anything better than disgrace and dishonor. Already I hear the notes of preparation. But it is not the clash of arms or the shrill notes of the clarion that fall upon my ear. It is the sound of the loom and the artizan's hammer; it is the heavy breathing of the steam-engine and the whirling of water-wheels. They are preparing to throw off the shackles of dependence, to manufacture their own goods and use their own ships, that, when the melancholy day arrives (if it ever do, which Heaven forfend!) which shall sever those iron bands which now unite our country in undivided and we hope indivisible brotherhood, they may march on alone to independence and wealth.

R. H. G.

Florence, Alabama, October 15, 1849.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

1. COTTON—ITS PROSPECTS—DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

THE late intelligence from Europe, quoting an extensive demand, and an advance in the price of cotton, is cheering to the prospects of the Planter, and promises a continuance of fair prices for the future. The importance of the cotton trade, the probable demand and supply, and the future course of prices, are subjects exciting deep anxiety and careful investigation abroad—and certainly, from their important bearing on the prosperity of the South, should be not less a subject of examination with us. A fair inquiry, then, into some important facts affecting future prices, will show, we think, that present rates are only legitimate, and that even somewhat higher may be expected.

We will first view the subject in its general aspect, remarking that the examination will be confined to American cotton, as by its prospects all other kinds will be governed. The crop of last year, the largest ever made, amounted to 2,729,000 bales. For every bale of this there has been a demand, and that not of a speculative character, but to meet the actual wants of consumption.

Let us then examine first what will be the probable supply of the coming season:

The stock on hand in northern and southern seaports on 1st Sept was.....	142,734b.
In the interior towns of the South,.....	24,186
Admitting the present crop as one-fourth short of last year—and it will be.....	2,047,500

Total supply to Sept. 1st, 1850, 2,214,420b.

We have estimated the crop at but one-fourth short, which we think a full estimate, considering the accounts received from all sections of the cotton growing country. Hence, it is evident, that if the demand of this season equals that of the last, the supply will fall short of it by 500,000 bales.

The next inquiry is, what will be the probable demand?

Our home consumption will require, viz:

For northern manufactures,.....	520,000
“ southern and south-western do,.....	130,000
Foreign—For France and the Continent,.....	600,000
“ Great Britain,.....	1,000,000

Total demand,	2,250,000

We have estimated the consumption of the northern manufactures at the amount of last year, from the fact that their progress hitherto has been little influenced by short crops, or advanced prices, and a fair inference is that it will be the same this year. For the southern manufactures we have also allowed the same as last year, notwithstanding their extraordinary increase of late would justify the expectation of enlargement this year. For France and the Continent we have estimated the demand at 600,000 bales, supposing that the advance in prices will lessen it 100,000 bales. For Great Britain, we have put down 1,000,000 bales, admitting that high prices will diminish her consumption of the cotton of the United States 350,000 bales. With these admissions, and reducing the probable demand to the smallest limits, we find that it would still be more than sufficient to absorb all the stock in our seaports and interior towns on 1st September last, and the entire crop that is likely to come to market up to 1st September 1850.

But as great Britain is our principal customer, and has hitherto controlled prices, and their future course will be sensibly influenced by her action, a short review of the prospects of our cotton in her market is of primary importance. In the foregoing estimate we have put down 1,000,000 bales as the portion she is likely to obtain from our present crop. More she cannot well obtain; and to get even this, she must enter the list with competitors, whose wants require more than the half of our crop, and whose necessities are as great, comparatively, as hers. Less she cannot do without—even granting that her consumption decreases 350,000 to 400,000 bales of our cotton, in consequence of advance in prices.

The accounts up to October 12, state that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool at 349,266 bales. At the present rate of her consumption, it would be sufficient but for twelve weeks, and leave little or no stock on hand on the 1st January next. Allowing that all the cotton shipped from our ports from 1st September to 15th November is received before the 1st January, not more than 50,000 bales can be added to the stock in Liverpool; for up to this period, since 1st September, but 23,000 bales has been shipped to great Britain, and it is not likely that it will exceed 50,000 bales by 15th November. Thus Great Britain will begin the coming year with a smaller stock of American cotton in Liverpool than since the year 1824 (when the average price of Upland in Liverpool was $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, and advanced afterward to $11\frac{5}{8}$ d), and with a less probable supply, in proportion to her consumption, than has ever existed.

But it may be said that our data are mere suppositions, and cannot be reasoned upon as facts. “Short crops,” it is said, “are synonymous with short consumption,” and all calculations are fallacious which assume that the consumption will go on as before, under an advance of forty to fifty per cent. in prices. All calculations of this kind must, in their nature, be partly speculative; but that short crops are synonymous with short consumption, the history of cotton falsifies. Under the short crops of 1829-31-38 consumption steadily increased, and only decreased under those of 1838 and '40; thus being three to two against the truth of the assertion. We do not bring in the short crop of 1847, because consumption was affected by other causes than the relation of demand and supply. Regarding the position that advance in prices must check consumption, it is at all times difficult to fix the height to which they must go to have this effect. But the past history of cotton would show that present prices in Liverpool may be considerably advanced, even up to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d, without affecting consumption. During the years from 1833 to 1838, the average price of good Upland Cotton in Liverpool was $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, $8\frac{5}{8}$ d, $10\frac{1}{4}$ d, 7d, and yet consumption steadily advanced. An advance to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, in the Liverpool market, we believe, would be no check. The rise in the price of the manufactured article would soon compensate for the advance in the raw material.

It is, however, questionable whether Great Britain can lessen her consumption, and get on with even a larger supply of our cotton than we have allowed, or than she can possibly obtain. The old cry of “working short time,” “sup-

plies from India," "unremunerating prices for her manufactures," &c., will no doubt be resorted to for the purpose of reducing prices; but she cannot play this game successfully now. Such trumpery contrivances must soon be altogether abandoned. The interest at stake is of too great a magnitude to be hazarded on the success of this haggling on 3d or 4d advance in the price of the raw material with producers, who have been annually sacrificed that her manufacturers might become princes. The spinners, if not already awakened to a sense of their position, will not sleep much longer. Their incredulity as to the great deficiency of the present crop must soon cease, and they must go into the market and purchase freely at current rates, or they will be victimized by speculators. "To keep the present mill power and factory hands in the full employment," says the London Economist, "which they have enjoyed the present year, a supply of cotton equal to 1,791,600 bales will be *annually* required for consumption—to which add the average quantity exported, and an entire import of 2,000,000 bales will be necessary. The year that has closed (say from 1st September, 1848, to same date, 1849), is the only one on record that has furnished this quantity, and this without any actual increase to the stock." Now, from whom can Great Britain get this supply? Her imports from all other countries than the United States, for fifteen years, will not average over 350,000 bales, and it is only from our growth that her increasing consumption has been supplied. Hitherto she has had large stocks on the 1st January to fall back upon in case of any deficiency of import; but these have gradually diminished in the last four years from 1,195,000 bales to 498,000, with every probability of a great diminution this coming January.

We confess that we cannot see any source from whence an adequate supply to the consumption of Great Britain can this year be obtained. She cannot get it from this country without wresting it, at high prices (which would be the necessary consequence of such a competition), from others whose wants are as urgent as her own; and from other countries we have seen that the average supplies would be utterly inadequate, while there is no probability that they can be increased. When we reflect on the primary national importance of the cotton trade to Great Britain, and on the effects of a short supply on her social, political, and commercial condition, we do not wonder at the deep anxiety awakened by the prospects now disclosed.

We have embraced in this examination merely the comparison of supply and demand, as influenced by the ordinary course of events. Speculation may run up prices to an extravagant height; while, on the other hand, war and revolution may intervene to mock all calculation. We cannot reason on such elements; but on those which are now operative, our conclusion is, that the present prices in our market are not only legitimate, but rest upon considerations that admit of advance, and that for the future the producers may look for remunerating returns for their labor and capital.—*Charleston Mercury.*

2. SUGAR—MELSENS'S PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

[The great noise which the new discoveries of this eminent chemist has made in the world, requires that we should introduce them to our readers. In our next we hope to publish a translation of the elaborate *Procédé Melsens*, which is now before us in the French language, and is a paper of great interest and value.

The following analysis of it, and review of the whole subject, is from the foreign correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. Mr. Clemens, the United States chargé at Belgium, has translated into English the *Procédé Melsens*.—Ed.]

MELSENS'S DISCOVERY.—Among the properties of matter are some that may be termed subsidiary or incidental; qualities which we may be said to discover rather than to comprehend; and whose agencies are of a *secret* and, as it were, stealthy character, so that we cannot always predict their recurrence or calculate their force. Fluid and gaseous bodies present many of these perplexing phenomena. In the phenomena of the crystallization of sugar, for instance, we encounter a series of anomalies which have baffled the efforts of the greatest chemists to reduce the incoherent facts to a consistent theory. Berzelius, Dumas, Proust, and other names known in the higher walks of practical science, are associated with investigations into the elemental properties of saccharine juice, and the most effective method of turning those properties to advantage in the manufacture and extraction of solid sugar. Although the improvements

made in this branch of the industrial arts, within the present century, have been numerous and great, they have been very far from approaching the point of excellence attained by other arts concerned in supplying the luxuries, wants and necessities of mankind. In fact, it has long been recognized that, among arts of production, it was in the manufacture of sugar that there remained to be taken one of those strides which immortalize a name and signalize an epoch. This stride has recently been taken by a young Belgian chemist, of the name of MELSENS, Professor in the Veterinary and Agricultural School of the State, at Brussels. While we are writing, it is scarcely a matter of conjecture—it is a certainty—that Melsens's discovery is destined to exercise an influence upon the production of one of our national staples which will be attended with a vast accession of national wealth. The principal features of this discovery may be compressed into a small space.

It is now a well established fact, that the sugar-cane, when in a healthy condition, contains no sugar that is not crystallizable. It is also known that the extraction of this solid is easily effected by means of weak alcohol, which first dissolves it and then leaves it, by evaporation, in the form of pure and colorless crystals. But together with the crystallizable sugar, there also co-exist in the cane certain fermentatives capable of determining a transformation of the sugar into other products. The action of these agents is only rendered possible by placing them in contact with the sugar, by means of water, after having been previously exposed to the influence of the external air.

The rapidity with which the cane juice, in warm climates, undergoes alterations, is the great obstacle to the extraction of the pure solid, and the great cause of loss in the process.

The chemist, in his laboratory, solves the problem of the extraction of sugar by the employment of alcohol. This agent, without producing the slightest alteration in the properties of the sugar, separates it from its associated substances, and protects it from every destructive influence. Alcohol, however, will not answer the purposes of practical industry, which require the employment of an agent low in price and of easy application. Such an agent alcohol is not. It is costly and dangerous, as a combustible, to such a degree that no money could purchase the employment of human labor in conjunction with it. But is it beyond the resources of chemistry to discover a liquid which, like alcohol, will separate the sugar and prevent the fermentation which, in the manufacturing processes now in use, ensues as a consequence of the contact of the juice with the external air? Such was the question Melsens proposed to himself, and which he has answered triumphantly by the production of the agent.

It is a theory rather in favor with inventors, that many of the most brilliant discoveries have been made by accident; and, indeed, the examples are sufficiently well known of fortuitous circumstances giving birth to very wonderful realities. But, if we could inquire more accurately, we should probably learn that the lucky accident had but set in motion a certain train of thought in an already prepared mind; while by far the majority of cases exhibit to us the new discovery elaborated by reiterated trials. No more practical refutation can be presented of the vulgar error just alluded to, than the whole history of Melsens's discovery. It was step by step, by an infinite series of experiments, and by the concentrated direction of a thoughtful and educated intellect, that he succeeded in detecting and bringing to the light of day what had escaped the scrutiny of such giants as Dumas and Berzelius. The first small fact upon which he proceeded was, that in the tissues of the cane sugar is found dissolved in water, and that it will remain there in a state of preservation for a considerable length of time. From this fact it was legitimate to infer, that, if water could be used as a solvent, the conditions accompanying its presence in the tissues being retained, the saccharine substance could be extracted unaltered. The difficulties, therefore, attending the extraction are not connected with the sugar or the water, but with the air and the fermentatives which its contact develops. This being the case, were it possible to crush the cane *in vacuo*, and to express the juice and boil it *in vacuo*, either for the purpose of purifying or evaporating, nothing would remain to be desired. But this is not possible, at least upon a large scale. Melsens was thus urged to the discovery of an agent absorptive of air, hostile to fermentation, innocuous to man, low in price, and

easy of production. Such an agent he found to exist in *hyposulphate of lime* (or, as otherwise called, bisulphate of lime).

Melsens's experiments with this agent were made upon a dozen varieties of juice, including beet-root juice or pulp, grape-juice and cane juice. The results were uniform: the sugar crystallized without loss, without trouble and without the production of molasses. The earlier experiments demonstrated that the hyposulphate of lime, employed as a body absorptive of oxygen and as antiseptic, had no injurious effect upon the sugar if applied cold and in such a manner as to mix with the juice at the very moment of the rupture of the cellular tissues; and further, that, in its presence, the action of heat required for purification became perfectly infloquous. In the latter operation the lime employed caused the hyposulphate to disappear by neutralizing it, leaving the juice purified and free from fermentatives and from all matters capable of producing them. The juice thus prepared was ready for evaporation, without any loss of sugar.

But the hyposulphate of lime was soon discovered to possess other qualities of a peculiar character. With the antiseptic property and the property of absorbing the oxygen gas of air, it unites the properties of a powerful purifier. Heated to 100 deg., French measurement, it separates the albumen, the caseum, and matters containing nitrogen, all of which are found to exist in a natural state in saccharine juice. The separation is effected without loss and without any appreciable transformation of the sugar.

It remained to be ascertained how far the hyposulphate was effective in opposing the coloring of saccharine liquids. The coloring of the saccharine juices of the cane proceeds from four principal causes. 1. The cane itself contains colored matter, which becomes dissolved in the juice. 2. The contact of the juice with the air rapidly engenders colored substances, which unite with the preceding. 3. The heat employed in evaporating, by altering a part of the sugar and of the products which accompany it, also forms coloring matter. 4. The contact of the air and of the lime, and also of the ammoniacal gases, assisted by the action of the heat, produces coloring matter during the evaporation of the juices when alkalized by lime.

The hyposulphate of lime almost instantaneously extracts the color of the colored matter which exists in the cane from natural causes. It prevents the formation of the colored matter which the air produces by its contact with the juice, and prevents the production of that which is engendered during evaporation, and especially of that which requires for its formation the concurrence of the air and of a free alkali. The effect attending the use of the hyposulphate, as an agent capable of resisting the formation of color, is so remarkable as to deserve the attention of persons employed in many branches of the productive arts. There is no doubt that the cases are numerous in which it can be employed, in the most efficacious manner, in preventing the formation of those coloring matters, which, when once formed, it is found so difficult to destroy or extract. Such matters, for instance, are those which color hemp-yarn and flax, indigo after precipitation, the juice of barks used in tanning, and the extracts of certain dye-woods.

Meanwhile, Melsens has established that, in the process of evaporating without the application of artificial heat, the presence of the hyposulphate effectually opposes the formation of coloring matter, and that where the evaporation is effected by the application of artificial heat, the coloring matter formed is scarcely perceptible.

Although we have omitted many details, we have exhibited enough to show that the hyposulphate of lime can be employed in the operation of extracting sugar from the cane: 1. As an antiseptic of superior excellence, preventing the production and action of fermentatives of whatever kind. 2. As an agent absorptive of oxygen, capable of preventing the alterations occasioned by the presence of the latter in the juice. 3. As a purifying agent, which, at 100 deg., will clarify the juice and separate from it all albuminous and coagulating substances. 4. As an agent capable of expelling pre-existing colors. 5. As an anti-colorant, capable of effectually preventing the formation of coloring matter. 6. As an agent capable of neutralizing the injurious acids which may be found existing or may be engendered in the manufacture.

The questions that next presented themselves for investigation were, in what

proportions and under what forms the hyposulphate of lime should be applied; what inconveniences, balancing its promised advantages, might attend its use? To enable himself to answer these questions satisfactorily, Melsens procured from the province of Murcia, in Spain, where, for ages, sugar from the cane has been manufactured, a quantity of ripe canes. They reached Paris in good condition, and were deposited in the laboratory of the Sarbonne, where the experiments were being prosecuted. A number of persons conversant with the manufacture of sugar in the colonies were present at the first essays. The results were such as to fill them with surprise. The juice was extracted by crushing the cane in a common mortar, previously supplied with the hyposulphate. It was purified by ebullition, and then passed through a piece of cloth. The sirup, after being concentrated and filtered a second time, was left to slow crystallization. The sugar obtained, by this simple process was as excellent in quality as could have been obtained by the use of alcohol.

The experiments tried in Paris upon the cane juice demonstrate that the employment of the hyposulphate secures the extraction of all the sugar contained in the cane, and produces it in a solid and crystallized form. The crystals are large and firm. They are not more colored than common candy, of which they have the appearance, and they exhibit no appreciable traces of the slightest alteration being effected in the saccharine properties.* If, therefore, we take into consideration the almost absolute purity of the cane juice (which is in reality nothing but sugared water), when purification has once been effected, and if we also take into consideration the special aptitude of cane sugar to assume the form of large crystals, it would seem almost certain that the first planter who will submit a quantity of sirup to slow crystallization by Melsens's method, will obtain crystals exceeding in size and quantity and excelling in whiteness and appearance all previous experience.

But we have not done with the advantages that will attend the introduction of this new agent. It is well known that the juice extracted from the cane by means of pressure, is but a small proportion—sometimes only a half, and at most two-thirds—of what might be extracted. There remains therefore behind, a third or more of the natural yield of the sugar crop, and this third becomes, we believe, a total loss. The extraction of the sugar, thus wasted, by simply washing with pure water, is not to be thought of. The air, the heat, the fermentatives, and other causes, contribute to establish a rapid fermentation, and no gain can be derived from the operation. But by Melsens's process the difficulty and waste are obviated. With water, containing a small quantity of the hyposulphate, not only may the washing be effected with ease, but at the leisure of the planter. Hours or days, at his will, may be employed in this operation, now, perforce, neglected altogether. The saccharine washings will be found nearly as rich in sugar as the juice proves, and, if treated in the same manner, by purification, by simple filtration, and by concentration in the free air to the consistency of sirup, crystallization will ensue with equal certainty and success, the product being in all respects similar and equal to that obtained from the juice itself.

A comparison of the methods actually in use, in the extraction of sugar from saccharine juices, with that prescribed by Melsens, will assist in the formation of a correct appreciation of the superiority of the latter.

By the present methods, the crushing being operated under exposure to the air, the alterations attending it render rapidity of execution indispensable. But, however rapid the execution may be, it does not and cannot prevent alterations from taking place. Again, the purification effected by means of lime, develops and stimulates the formation of coloring matter, and compels the employment of animal black. Finally, the process of evaporation, which is effected at a high temperature, modifies a portion of the sugar which the heat renders uncry stallizable. From this results the necessity of resorting to repeated operations and to four or five successive crystallizations, which are never completely productive. Melsens's method, on the other hand, allows of ample time, dispenses with animal black, and effects the production of the solid sugar by a single crystallization.

The present product of a hundred pounds weight of sugar-cane does not exceed nine pounds weight of sugar, whereas the natural contents are about eighteen, the whole of which may be extracted by the new method. Introduced into

this country, it will prove only second in importance to Whitney's cotton gin. It will increase the culture of the cane and the manufacture of its precious secretion. With the lessened cost of production the price to the consumer must also be lessened.

3. TEXAS LANDS.

What quantity of good and fertile farming and planting lands are in Texas? And when will they be wanted for cultivation and settlement?

These are questions that interest this State and the large landholders in it. In all the southern slaveholding States, beginning at Virginia and Maryland and ending at Texas, there is but a small proportion of good and desirable lands. When we count out the pine barrens, flint ridges and swamps of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, scarcely a fiftieth acre is found good and fertile. In Alabama, a strip of lime and prairie lands form some of more available fertility; but these are tight, cold and unkind to work, and cotton particularly rusts and becomes uncertain upon them. In Mississippi, there is a small proportion more of fertile lands, but deducting the deep swamps and poor ridges, not more than one acre in forty is good. Arkansas is either deep swamp or poor sterile ridges, so as to have but little good land, and Louisiana is all in cultivation, that is considered desirable and capable of being broken into tilth without too much ditching and levying.

The only country or State then in the great range of slavery and southern States is Texas, which remains to be settled. The good available lands in Texas are three times as great as in the States we have named, with infinitely less swamp and unwholesome tracts. The lands of Texas are mostly fine lands, which are more fertile and more durable in their texture, and may be considered permanent estates. There is an absorbent character in the soil of Texas, that drains the whole country, except during the winter rains, and leaves but little swamp or accumulation of water. I would say, then, that Texas is more healthy than the other southern States, and more easily passed through or over most of the year. The whole body of the upper part of Texas, can be as densely settled as Indiana, Tennessee, or Missouri, and is beautifully varied with prairie and timber, and fertile and rich lands, combining health and comfort, for emigrants from every part of the United States or Europe. In lower Texas, there are rich sugar lands enough, by a careful estimate, to form two thousand plantations, combining wood, fertility, and tolerable outlets to market. In the west part of Texas, grazing will be the business, and unlimited in its capacity, having naturally the best grass in the world, called Muskeet, and of course the best pasture. Texas may, therefore, be divided into three parts, each having its aptitude for different cultures, and almost unlimited in its capacity.

One full half I would call the farming district, including the counties of Cherokee, Dallas, Rusk, Hunt, Smith, Fannin, Henderson, Navarro, Limestone, Robertson, Milam, Williamson, Kaufman, Van Zandt, Burleson, Washington, Travis, and a half dozen others. Here there is a due mixture of fertile lands, all healthy and cheap, for raising cotton, corn, stock, all the winter grains, and whatever constitutes a most desirable agriculture. This division is bodily healthy and abounding in water-power, with rivers easily improved into a tolerable navigation,

One-third is highly fitted for stock and grazing, where animals, such as cattle, sheep, horses and mules, require no feeding and but little attention. In this region the animals are fat all the time and nearly always fit for the butcher's stall. The remaining part, something near a fourth or fifth, is the best sugar district in the United States; more fertile, and more warm, drier, and more quick in its growth and production. The cane will ratoon all of five years without any deterioration, and be ready to grind one month earlier than in Louisiana. As far as experiments go, two hogsheads to the acre may be counted upon pretty certain. The prices of land in Texas range much below (for the present) the minimum United States price, and good lands may be got on an average, with good titles, at half a dollar per acre.

The titles to lands in Texas are pretty well understood, and good titles may be had in every part of the State, by the proper inquiry. The facility of market and navigation will be improved very soon. Boats are now being built to fit out all the rivers and bays, and the population is cleaning out the rivers, and

even aiming at railroads and plankroads. I would say that the navigation is equal to that of the Red River, Yazoo, Washita, Tombigbee, Sunflower, and other streams in the southern States, that had or gave at first no facility of the sort, but now vent the produce of a vast population settled upon their margins.

The facility of getting into Texas is improving; the monopoly of steam to and from New Orleans is yielding to a better spirit, and Red River is about being cleared out for continuous navigation.

Taking the quantity of fertile land, the greater health, more varied culture, and cheapness of the Texas lands into the estimate, greater advantages are offered to emigrants coming to Texas infinitely than anywhere else. The emigrant would be literally casting his anchor ahead, and enriching himself, not only by these varied productions, but the enhancement of his lands and the general appreciation of the country would be sure to carry him and his family up to substance and consequence.

Emigration of slaveholders, and of slave States, stand on a very different footing from the free States. The slaveholder leans upon his slaves, avails of their assistance and even of their society. Under this feeling, he plunges into the woods and forests, cares nought for steamboats, railroads or stages. He comes out every night with his slaves, they cook, kill game, and serve him in comfort. I have known a family of ten whites move from Georgia to Texas for ten or twenty dollars, with their slaves, and half the outlay would be for ferrages on rivers. No houses are sought for to stop in the nights, nor any tavern to furnish food and chambers. Emigration, therefore, is nothing of cost, and but little trouble to them, and when they get through, and find the spot, they sit down, and cabins are built in one or two days, combining many comforts. By a population thus easily moved, good lands will be sought for and settled, in preference to remaining upon poor exhausted lands; and we may expect the Texas lands to be settled rapidly, after the cholera in our southern parts shall cease, and the general monetary affairs of the country become less stringent.

The following data, it is believed, will prove, in a manner mathematically, how soon and how surely Texas is destined to be settled: The writer of this piece has lived in the southern States, holding slaves, and has seen the results he herein sets forth. Within fifteen or twenty years, all the Indians on the east side of the Mississippi river, have been removed to the West, and lands purchased by the United States and sold to settlers, viz., one-third of the State of Georgia, all of Florida, one-third of Alabama, three-fourths of Mississippi, one-third of Tennessee, all of Arkansas, and one-third of Louisiana. On these Indian lands, in the space of ten years, allowing for preparation, surveys and other things, eighteen hundred thousand, or nearly two millions of inhabitants are now found comfortably seated, and have nearly doubled all the staple productions. To get this population, the slave States were mainly depended upon, and drafted from—say Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, part of Georgia, and Tennessee. But few foreigners, or persons from the free States, were found in the mass of settlers. The States that furnished all of this population, as we have enumerated, did not possess more than 4,000,000 all told, black and white. They supplied this nearly 2,000,000, from a population thinly scattered over these old States, and merely because the lands were fresher and somewhat more fertile, yet costing three times as much as the Texas lands now cost.

These new Indian lands are all filled up to the point of the old slave States, and even more densely, and are now ready to swarm and settle new lands when cheap, healthy, fertile; and are now ready to be great nurseries as the old States of Virginia, Carolina, and others, have been all the time. I would infer, and with very great certainty, from the above data, that these last and only remaining lands in Texas, that have so many inducements, so much fertility, so much health, and varied production, will fill up in one-fourth of the time it required to settle the Indian lands, and with a wealthier and more practical class of people. Slaves have since multiplied greatly. There are ten strong slaveholders now inclined to move, where there was one of them then. If, then, these Indian lands filled up in ten or sixteen years, so as to have nearly two millions on them, Texas lands being fewer in quantity and more desirable, will fill more speedily, as they have now seven or eight millions to draw from, instead of three or four millions. As soon as the cholera ceases, and the pressure is somewhat relieved on the money market, so that the holders in the old States may be able

to sell at some price, they will rush forth and remove to this last and only chance of getting rich lands upon which to employ their slaves.

The circumstances that aided and hurried the settlement of the Indian lands we spoke of, were the great plenty of money the "*pet banks*" of that time poured forth—enabling each person to get enough to buy new lands and sell his old lands at a living price. The circumstances that delay the purchase and settlement of the Texan lands have been the difficulty of the money market, which forbade, the last two or three years, the owners of lands in the old States from selling at any price, until the present time, and just now the prevalence of cholera keeps them at home. By the next year, money will be plentier, and all disease will have ceased, so that emigration will obey its impulse of interest, and people will avail themselves of the last chance of getting the sort of land that they can employ their slaves upon to advantage. We may expect to see a rush in a year or two to Texas, that will take up all the fertile lands in it. These are the very best lands that slaves can be employed upon. In New Mexico and California there will be no slaves; and the northern or Santa Fe end of Texas, is either sterile or thrown into narrow valleys, where irrigation must be used for any cultivation at all. Our people are not in the habit of irrigating, and will neither go or try it in any districts where necessary.

Other advantages and favorable circumstances await Texas, and will aid its population and settlement. I mean the healthy character of its farming and grazing regions, and climate so mild and delightful, that thousands of families are now flocking into those districts, attracted by their fertility and pleasant climate. Into the counties embracing the heads and forks of the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe particularly, hundreds of families are coming from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and the poorer parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and rapidly filling them up with comfortable improvements. From Europe, also, particularly Germany, thousands are coming in and settling upon the Red River, the Guadalupe, San Antonio, San Saba, Medina, Colorado, and will soon reach, in large numbers, the upper valley of the Rio Grande. The mere labor of these colonists, enhances the price of lands thus settled upon. Around some of these German settlements, lands that three years ago sold for fifty cents, now readily bring from two to five, and as high as ten dollars per acre, and find ready purchasers at these prices.

The advantage of vesting in lands in Texas, are great and certain, notwithstanding these matters, for obvious causes, have dragged heavily for many years past. Had the writer hereof capital, he would not hesitate to employ it; or, had he or his friends lands, they would be held as the very investments that could be made. I would predict that one-half a million of population will be in Texas in three or four years, and there are rich lands enough for twice that number without crowding. Nothing can prevent or even retard these results, except radical legislation in matters of titles, and the people of the State have suffered enough to learn wisdom in those matters.

I would further remark, that California cannot at all interfere with Texas, or slave owners in the South; or swell in any way the quantity of good lands upon which slaves are to be used—I will add, must be employed. Slavery, in the present temper of Congress, cannot enter California at all, and must seize upon this last region of good land in Texas. The pine barrens, the swamps, the cold and wet lands of the southern States, the flint ridges, the white crabfish plains, the sterile mountains, are totally unavailable; and whoever has the responsibility of slaves, must place them in rich lands, in spite of his predilections.—*Civ.ian.*

4. OVER-PRODUCTION OF COTTON—HOW?

"The following comparative table of the production and consumption of cotton for the last fifteen years, will illustrate the fallacy of the doctrine of over-production, and may afford some data to that class of writers who are converts to this theory, but 'confess that they scarcely know where to begin' when required to prove it; although it is 'a proposition so easy of proof, and a truth so apparent, as to be supposed to have received universal assent':

	Production.	Consumption in Europa.	In America.	Total.
1834.....	1,254,000	1,036,000	221,000	1,252,000
1835.....	1,360,000	1,106,000	236,000	1,342,000
1836.....	1,422,000	1,107,000	222,000	1,392,000

1837	1,800,000	1,392,000	246,000	1,638,000
1838	1,360,000	1,105,000	276,000	1,381,000
1839	2,177,000	1,600,000	295,000	1,895,000
1840	1,634,000	1,364,000	297,000	1,681,000
1841	1,683,000	1,488,000	267,000	1,755,000
1842	2,379,000	1,689,000	325,000	2,014,000
1843	2,030,000	1,643,000	347,000	1,990,000
1844	2,394,000	1,870,000	389,000	2,250,000
1845	2,100,000	1,859,000	422,000	2,281,000
1846	1,781,000	1,537,000	427,000	1,964,000
1847	2,348,000	2,002,000	521,000	2,523,000
1848	2,700,000	2,312,000	600,000	2,912,000
	28,422,000			28,279,000

"It will appear conclusively, we think, from the foregoing, how little ground there has been for the cry of over-production. Fifteen years ago the crop was 1,254,000 bales, and the consumption 1,252,000, or nearly equal. In 1848 the crop had more than doubled, say 2,700,000, and the consumption will probably reach 2,900,000. Does this look like over-production? The production of the entire fifteen years, it will be seen, is 28,422,000 and the consumption 28,279,000—so nearly equal as utterly to exclude the idea that over-production has been the cause of low prices, though the false cry of it, no doubt, has often produced that effect. But take the sum of the last four years, and see what it demonstrates: the product 8,929,000 bales, and the consumption 9,680,000 or an excess of consumption of 750,000 bales; and this, too, in the face of short crops of grain and famine in Europe, commercial embarrassments, and the continent convulsed with revolutions and disorder.

"At the beginning of the last season, when prices were ruinously low, we endeavored to show to our readers what we were thoroughly convinced of ourselves, that the consumption of cotton was not only equal but outrunning production, and that better prices must be the inevitable result of such a state of affairs; and our predictions have been fully realized. For the coming season the prospects are even more cheering. That the rate of consumption is beyond any probable product of the present season, is a fact ascertained and beyond cavil, and the planter can command prices that will remunerate him for his labors. Even should the crop reach 2,700,000 bales, the present rate of consumption would more than absorb it; but when it is evident that the probabilities are stronger that it will go below 2,200,000 bales than above that point, we may not only expect remunerating prices, say from nine to eleven cents, but that they will run up to a speculative point far beyond. Let our planters look to it that the coming crop pass not from their control at prices below its value, and these should be at the highest point that will not materially affect its consumption."

5. PRESERVATION OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, &c.

[Our readers will remember that, several months ago, we published the Report of Professor Beck, upon wheat, &c. We omitted one portion for the want of space, which is now presented, as digested by a cotemporary.—Ed.]

Professor Beck received the appointment in April of last year, and his experiments thus far have been confined to wheat and wheat flour, which constitute the subject of the report before us. Indian corn and meal, which have now become such important articles of export, will receive due attention in the course of his researches. In entering upon the subject of his present report, his first object was to ascertain the amount of water in different kinds of wheat and flour, for all contain water in great or lesser quantities. Its amount is greater in cold countries than in warm. In Alsace, from 16 to 20 per cent.; England, from 14 to 17 per cent.; United States, from 12 to 14 per cent.; Africa and Sicily, from 9 to 11 per cent.

This accounts for the fact, that the same weight of Southern flour, yields more bread than Northern. English wheat yields 13 pounds more to the quarter than Scotch. Alabama flour, it is said, yields 20 per cent. more than that of Cincinnati. And in general, American flour, according to one of the most extensive London bakers, absorbs 8 or 10 per cent. more of its own weight of water, in being made into bread, than the English. The English grain is fuller and rounder than the American, being in truth puffed up with moisture. All this is accounted for by temperature. The warmer the country, the more is the wa-

ter dried out of the grain before it ripens ; and hence, when made into bread, it absorbs more water again, and is therefore more valuable.

Water also unfitst for *preservation*. The books of a single inspector in New York city showed, that in 1847, he inspected 218,679 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion, the loss on these, was \$250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States, from moisture in wheat and flour, is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to 5,000,000 ! To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good dry granary. Afterward, in grinding and in transporting, it should be carefully protected from wet, and the flour be kept from exposure to the atmosphere. The best precaution is kiln drying. By this process, the wheat and flour are passed over iron plates heated by steam to the boiling point. From each barrel of flour 16 or 17 pounds of water are thus expelled, leaving still four or five per cent. in the flour, an amount too small to do injury. If all the water be expelled, the quality of the flour is deteriorated.

The mode of ascertaining the amount of water in flour is this: Take a small sample, say 5 ounces, and weigh it carefully. Put it in a dry vessel, which should be heated by boiling water. After 6 or 7 hours, weigh it carefully until it loses no more weight. Its loss of weight shows the original amount of water.

The next object of Professor Beck, was to ascertain the amount of gluten in the various samples of flour. Gluten is an adhesive, pasty mass, and consists of several different principles, though its constitution has not yet been satisfactorily determined. It is chiefly the nutritious portion of the flour. The remaining principles are mostly starch, sugar and gum. These three latter, have been thought not to be nutritious, but this is probably an error. On an average, their relative amount in 100 parts are about as follows:

	Average.	Kobanka wheat—the best.
Water.....	13.....	12.....
Gluten.....	12.....	16.....
Starch.....	67.....	60.....
Sugar and gum.....	8.....	9.....
	100	97

The Professor examined, according to the present report, 33 different samples, from different parts of the United States and Europe, and he gives the preference to the Kobanka variety from the south of Russia. There would probably be a prejudice against it in this country, from the natural yellowish hue of its flour and bread.

The process for determining the relative amounts of gluten, starch, sugar and gum, is this: Put a few ounces of flour carefully weighed in a cotton or linen cloth; pour cold water upon it, and work up the dough with the fingers. All except the gluten strains through the cloth. This is then dried and weighed.

The gum and sugar become dissolved in the water, but the starch settles at the bottom of the vessel. This water is poured off and the starch is thus obtained, and may be weighed. The water is next evaporated, and the gum and sugar also obtained in a dry state for weighing. This is not a perfect method. Other methods, more complicated, give different results; but this is sufficiently accurate in a practical way for ascertaining the relative value of different specimens.

The report contains some valuable remarks on agriculture in general. The inquiry is not simply how productive a field may be made, however important that may be, but concerns also the *cost* of such production. A man may astonish the country by the great abundance of his crops, and yet become bankrupt with his great returns—simply because they cannot repay their cost. The questions, therefore, of economy of measures and economy of treatment, are of the first importance. It should be known, also, that wheat raised on a rich soil is more nutritious, taking the same quantity, than that raised in poor ground.

We hope these inquiries will be continued without delay. As yet, after so few months' labor, they are merely preliminary. Professor Beck has given abundant proof of his ability to pursue the subject, in his noble report on the mineralogy of New York, and in his valuable works on Chemistry and Botany; and we may reasonably anticipate, that his researches in organic analysis, will be entitled to a place with those of Professor Hersford, of Cambridge, or of Professor Norton, of Yale.

6. SONG OF THE CANE FIELDS.

There is something in the following extract from a poem entitled "Barbadoes," which appeared many years ago in England and was reviewed in Blackwood, peculiarly interesting to one familiar with the cane fields of the South. Making all allowances for difference in climate, etc., the pictures presented are life-like and will be recognized at once. The author, Mr. Chapman, writes at a time when the British West Indies were "cursed" with slavery, and when he was in daily intercourse with all the islands; yet we find not a line of bigotry or cant in his whole production. He should have learned from our most sapient abolitionists and *philanthropists* how to picture the "horrors" of the "scourge, fettters and chains," with which tyrannical masters so much rejoice to visit their "poor slaves." Mr. Chapman, we admit, committed a cardinal error in going to the West Indies to find out the actual condition of the slave, since all the world knows he could have learned more upon that subject in a single day about Exeter Hall or in Boston, than in a whole year in the colonies.

SUGAR-CANE HARVEST.

"In that blest month, to all the cane-isles dear,
Which Numa added to the circling year;
Which other cliimes with hideous sights deform,
And ushers in the year with howling storms,
With sleet and snow-falls, and impetuous hail,
The shrieking blast and desolating gale;
But here comes, softly comes, a welcome guest,
In robe of green and flowery kirtle drest;
Sports with the Naiad on the sparkling deep,
Or on the Dryad's bosom falls asleep.
In that dear month when every cane-field blooms
In pride mature, and waves its downy plumes,
The lofty mill-points wear their canvas sail,
Shake to the breeze, and court the favoring gale;
The new-hung coppers shine with polish'd glow,
The fire-man with his cane-trash stands below;
And busy preparation loudly sounds
Through the glad buildings and the yellow
grounds."

THE SUGAR-MILL AND NEGROES.

"Soon as the grey dawn peeps upon the hill—
Soon as the daylight falls upon the mill—
Swarms forth the laughing, happy negro throng,
While through the glad air rings the crop-time
song;
Not dearer home to school-imprison'd boys,
Nor cheerlier sing they home's enchanting joys.
Some lop and strip the yellow-jointed cane;
The branchy spires the happy cattle gain;
The tender prickly tops, with eyes thick set,
Fall on the fields, where they shall flourish yet,
When once again is hoed the fertile plain,
And vows are offer'd for the genial rain.
Meanwhile, in bundles bound, the luscious
canes,

Brought to the pathway, fill the creaking wains;
The glad mill dances; down the liquid wealth
Pours to the boilers. Ye, whose failing health
Speaks in your faded cheeks, your drooping eyes,
Drink the health-giving stream the mill supplies!
Nor balsam, nor the moss that Iceland hives,
Nor gum medicinal, such vigor gives.
Hence come the sickly, hence the healthy fair,
To win their roses back, or take the air.
The ruddy planter dreams not shapes so bright
Can rob his day of peace, of sleep his night:
But feels, at morn, strange flutterings in his
breast,

And on his weary bed he finds no rest.

"With molten gold the polish'd coppers foam,
While many a wreath of mist enwraps the dome:
All is alive, each gang responsive sings,
The mill-yard reels with joy, and echo rings.
Who is not here? the little urchin bawls;
Halt, palsy, from his leafy pallet crawls;
The centenary, with his head of snow,
Forgets his years—the widow half her woe.
The stranger, come to see the burning shame
Of negro wrongs, forgets for what he came:
He hears their merry laugh, their joyous strain,
His sides are aching, yet he laughs again.
He hears no groan, he hears no cruel lash,

Their maddening mirth he sees no tyrant dash.
But soon the stranger back to England goes—
He talks of brands, a frightful scourge he shows;
Shudders, whence'er is named the horrid isle,
Where negroes never dance and never smile,
But groans and wailings ever vex the sky;
Plaudits resound, and cheers await the spy."

NEGROES IN THE FIELD. *

"Lo! where the gang assembled yields the hoe,
And each begins his own appointed row,
Song and the jocund laugh are heard around:
Quirks upon quirks, and ready jokes abound.
The task allotted they with ease can do;
No shapes of dread affright their steps pursue;
They fear no lash, nor worse! the dungeon's
gloom,
Nor nurse the sorrows of a hopeless doom.
The gay troop laughs and revels in the sun,
With mirth unweary'd, till their work is done."

THE DAY'S WORK ENDED.

"While the noon-luster o'er the land is
spread,
The listening lizard hides his starlit head:
The four-o'clocks their shrinking petals close,
And wearied man seeks shelter and repose.
The negroes now desert the master's field,
And seeks the joys that dearest home can yield.
Their little children claim the mother's care—
Some pull the pepper and their meals prepare;
Some dress their gardens; some a fish-net spin;
While childhood's merry laugh is heard within.
How calm and tranquil look those negro huts,
Their fruit trees round, and scattered cocoa-nuts!
Their dear security the negro loves,
While through his shrubs and vines he lordly
moves.

"Ah, happy is his lot, from ill secure!
He oft is wealthy, while his lord is poor:
Law and opinion guard his home from want,
Nor horrid debts his tranquil pallet haunt.
Him, well-disposed, no voice of anger chides,
For every need his master's care provides.
Each has his homestead and his faithful hound,
To keep his door and watch his garden-ground.
The tradesman, proud of station and of skill,
Erects his head on high; and prouder still
The ranger walks, the monarch of the plain!
And with his boy surveys his wide domain.
The master's eye is on his people set,
He loves the glistening face of honest jet;
He mingles with them in their mirthful hour;
He gives the simpering bride her marriage-
dower;

He stands the sponsor for the bouncing boy—
Sleeping or waking, they his thoughts employ.
No churlish tyrant he to mar their mirth:
He loves their sports and often gives them birth.
"So with his slaves the patriarchs of old
His cattle pastured and inclosed his fold;
Saw them with joy the men of gladness wear,
And for their sorrows had a ready tear.
With them he dwelt, and colonized or roved—
The slave was trusted and the master loved."

7. NEW VARIETY OF COTTON.

A new kind of cotton has been introduced into Tennessee called the "Golden Boll." It is a native of Central America. The following description is given of it:

The average height of the stalks was about four and a half feet, planted about four feet apart. The distinguishing properties which characterize this description of cotton, are its prolific production, the long silky texture of its fibre, and the astonishingly large size and great number of bolls. Several of the plants had from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty, of which from sixty to eighty were fully matured; ten of which, being frequently tested by scales, weighed four and a half ounces of seed cotton. The bolls that did not reach full maturity of size all opened, and are yet opening, yielding cotton apparently of as good quality, but not of the same amount, as the more early bolls.

NEGRO LAWS OF SOUTHERN STATES.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—SLAVES—THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS, LIABILITIES AND DISABILITIES.

SEC. 1. In a previous part of this digest, I have had occasion, incidentally, to state the meaning of the civil law maxim, "*partus sequitur ventrem*," and of the provision of the 1st section of the act of 1740, "the offspring to follow the condition of the mother." Both mean that the offspring of a slave mother must also be a slave.

SEC. 2. The maxim as well as the provision of the act, has a further meaning in relation to property. It determines to whom the issue belongs. The owner of the mother has the same right in her issue, born while she belongs to him, which he has in her. If, for example, the person in possession is tenant for life, then such an one takes an estate for life in the issue. If there be a vested estate, in remainder, or one which takes effect on the termination of the life estate, the remainder man is entitled to the issue, on the falling in of the life estate, as he is entitled to the mother. If there be no estate carved out beyond the life estate, then as the mother reverts, so also does the issue.

SEC. 3. The estate of a tenant for life in slaves, engaged in making a crop, if he die after the first of March, is continued, by the act of '89, until the crop be finished, or until the last day of December, in the year in which the tenant dies.

SEC. 4. The issue of a white woman and a negro is a mulatto, within the meaning of that term, and is subjected to all the disabilities of the degraded caste into which his color thrusts him. The rule "*partus sequitur ventrem*" makes him a free man. The result of mingling the white and negro blood is to make him a mulatto, and that carries with it the disqualifications heretofore pointed out.

SEC. 5. The 1st section of the act of 1740, declares slaves to be chattels personal.

SEC. 6. The first consequence legally resulting from this provision, would have been, without any act of the Legislature, that the stealing of a slave should be a larceny (grand or petit) at common law.

SEC. 7. But in 1754 an act was passed which, by its 1st section, made it a felony, without the benefit of clergy, to inveigle, steal and carry away, or to hire, aid or counsel, any person or persons to inveigle, steal, or carry away, any slave or slaves, or to aid any slave in running away, or departing from his master's or employer's service.

SEC. 8. This law, beginning in our colonial times, and made for us by our rulers, given to us by Great Britain, has remained ever since unchanged, and has been sternly enforced as a most valuable safeguard to property. Yet public opinion was gradually inclining to the belief, that its provisions were too sanguinary, and that they might be *safely* mitigated when the torrents of abuse poured upon the State, and the judge presiding on the trial from abroad, and the free States of the Union, on account of the conviction of a worthless man, John L. Brown, for aiding a slave to run away and depart from her master's service, stopped the whole movement of mercy. It is now, however, due to ourselves that this matter should be taken up, the law changed, and a punishment less than death be assigned for the offense.

SEC. 9. Slaves are, in our law, treated as other personal chattels, so far as relates to questions of property or liability to the payment of debts, except that by the county court act (which, in this respect, is perhaps still of force), slaves are exempted from levy when other property be shown; and also by the act of '87, for recovering fines and forfeited recognizances, the sheriff is directed to sell, under the executions to be issued, every other part of the personal estate before he shall sell any negro or negroes.

SEC. 10. In consequence of this slight character which they bear in legal estimation, as compared with real estate (which has itself, in our State, become of too easy disposition), slaves are subjected to continual change: they are sold and given by their masters without writing; they are sold by administrators and executors, and by the sheriff (and may even be sold by constables). These public sales by administrators, executors, or the sheriff, may be for payment of debts or partition—they (slaves) are often sold under the order of the Ordinary, without any inquiry, whether it be necessary for payment of debts or division. This continual change of the relation of master and slave, with the consequent rending of family ties among them, has induced me to think, that if by law they were annexed to the freeholds of their owners, and when sold for partition among distributees, tenants in common, joint tenants and coparceners, they

* Continued from previous numbers. By Hon. J. B. O'Neal, of South Carolina.

should be sold with the freehold, and not otherwise, it might be a wise and wholesome change of the law. Some provision, too, might be made, which would prevent, in a great degree, sales for debts. A debtor's lands and slaves, instead of being sold, might be sequestered until, like *curcum radium*, they would pay all his debts in execution by the annual profits. If this should be impossible, on account of the amount of the indebtedness, then either court, law, or equity, might be empowered to order the sale of the plantation and slaves together or separately—the slaves to be sold in families.

SEC. 11. Although slaves, by the act of 1740, are declared to be chattels personal, yet they are also in our law considered as persons with many rights and liabilities, civil and criminal.

SEC. 12. The right of protection which would belong to a slave, as a human being, is, by the law of slavery, transferred to the master.

SEC. 13. A master may protect the person of his slave from injury by repelling force with force, or by action, and in some cases by indictment.

SEC. 14. Any injury done to the person of his slave, he may redress by action of *trespass vi et armis*, without laying the injury done, with a *per quod servitium amisit*, and this even though he may have hired the slave to another.

SEC. 15. By the act of 1821 the murder of a slave is declared to be a felony, without the benefit of clergy; and, by the same act, to kill any slave, on sudden heat and passion, subjects the offender, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 16. To constitute the murder of a slave, no other ingredients are necessary than such as enter into the offense of murder at common law. So the killing, on sudden heat and passion, is the same as manslaughter, and a finding by the jury, on an indictment for the murder of a slave, of a killing on sudden heat and passion, is good, and subjects the offender to the punishment of the act; or, on an indictment for the murder of a slave, if the verdict be guilty of manslaughter, it is good, and the offender is to receive judgment under the act.

SEC. 17. An attempt to kill and murder a slave by shooting at him, was held to be a misdemeanor, and indictable as an assault with an intent to kill and murder. This was a consequence of making it murder to kill a slave.

SEC. 18. The act of 1841 makes the *unlawful whipping or beating of any slave, without sufficient provocation by word or act, a misdemeanor*; and subjects the offender, on conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 19. This act has received no judicial construction by our Court of Appeals. It has been several times presented to me on circuit, and I have given it construction. The terms "shall *unlawfully whip or beat any slave not under his charge*," "without reasonable provocation," seem to me convertible. For, if the beating be excusable from reasonable provocation, it cannot be unlawful. So if the beating be either without provocation, or is so enormous that the provocation can be no excuse, then it is unlawful. What is sufficient provocation, by word or deed, is a question for the jury. The question is, whether, as slave owners and reasonable men, if they had been in the place of the defendant, they would have inflicted the whipping or beating which the defendant did? If they answer this question in the affirmative, then the defendant must be acquitted—otherwise, convicted.

SEC. 20. The acts of 1821 and 1841 are eminently wise, just and humane. They protect slaves, who dare not raise their own hands in defense, against brutal violence. They teach men, who are wholly irresponsible in property, to keep their hands off the property of other people. They have wiped away a shameful reproach upon us, that we were indifferent to the lives or persons of our slaves. They have had, too, a most happy effect on slaves themselves. They know now that the shield of the law is over them; and, thus protected, they yield a more hearty obedience and effective service to their masters.

SEC. 21. By the last clause of the 37th section of the act of 1740, it is provided, if any person shall willfully cut out the tongue, put out the eye, castrate, or cruelly scald, burn, or deprive any slave of any limb or member, or shall inflict any other cruel punishment, other than by whipping, or beating with a horsewhip, cowskin, switch, or small stick, or by putting irons on, or confining or imprisoning such slave, every such person shall, for every such offense, forfeit the sum of £100, current money, equal to \$61 23-100. This provision, it has been held, extends to any cruel beating of a slave.

SEC. 22. The provision is humane, but the punishment is too slight for such scandalous offenses.

SEC. 23. To secure convictions under this part of the 37th section, and also where slaves were killed, it was provided, in the 39th section, that if a slave suffered in life or limb, or was cruelly beaten or abused, where no white person was present, or, being present, shall neglect or refuse to give evidence, in every such case the owner, or person having the care and management of the slave, and in whose possession of power the slave shall be, shall be adjudged guilty, unless he can make the contrary appear by good and sufficient evidence, or shall, by his own oath, clear and *exculpate himself*. This provision has been considered as applicable to trials under the act of 1821, and a prisoner charged with the murder of a slave has been allowed to exculpate himself.

SEC. 24. This is the greatest temptation ever presented to perjury, and the Legislature ought to speedily remove it.

SEC. 25. The 38th section of the act of 1740, requires the owners of slaves to provide them with sufficient *clothing, covering and food*, and if they should fail to do so, the owners respectively are declared to be liable to be informed against to the next nearest justice of the peace (magistrate now), who is authorized to hear and determine the complaint; and if found to be true, or, in the absence of proof, if the owner will not exculpate himself by his own oath, the magistrate may make such order as will give relief, and may set a fine not exceeding £20, current money, equal to \$13 66-100, on the owner, to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods.

SEC. 26. This provision, it must be remarked (leaving out the exculpatory part), is a very wise and humane one, *except that the penalty is entirely too slight*. I regret to say, that *there is, in such a State as ours*, great occasion for the enforcement of such a law, *accompanied by severe penalties*. It might be proper that this matter should, by the direction of an act hereafter to be passed, be given in charge to the grand jury, at each and every term, and they be solemnly enjoined to inquire of all violations of duty on the part of masters, owners, or employers of slaves, in furnishing them with sufficient clothing, covering and food; and the law might also direct that every one by them reported should be ordered instantly to be indicted.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

1. COTTON.

COTTON MILLS IN THE COTTON FIELDS; SAVINGS AND PROFITS BY MANUFACTURING AT HOME; SLAVERY; CAPITAL IN COTTON GROWING.

PUBLIC opinion is turned to the subject of cotton manufactures in the West and South, and is looking to all suggestions and statements of facts concerning them with interest.

The capital engaged in growing is a large one, not less than \$700,000,000. Covering an area of 500,000 square miles, including all Texas, which is large enough for six States the size of Tennessee; and when subdivided, and each State thereof shall be represented in the Senate of the United States, the institution of slavery will have a full share of votes in that conservative body.

In the growth and expansion of our wide spreading republic, this accession may become material, and the prospect of it may serve to quiet the nerves of the timid on that question.

The destination of the black population is south-west. Their progress westward, for the present, will be checked by the Rio Grande. At a subsequent period, which many now living may see, they will be carried through Mexico to the Isthmus of Darien. This is to be the great outlet, and will avoid the evil of too great a number being found in any one State of our confederation.

This suggestion is made, to point out a remedy for disposing of the increase of slave population for the next 50 or 100 years to come. In the late election in Kentucky, candidates were run on the question of *emancipation* in every county in the State, aided by the views of Mr. Clay made public to advance the question, and not a man in the State was elected. This is evidence of a decided and determined opinion in Kentucky on the slavery question, where it was supposed it had but few advocates.

We may regard this action, then, as a settlement of the question at present; and this south-western outlet is a settlement of it, for the future. That Congress will do nothing in this question of moment, I feel quite certain. No sane man in Congress claims a right to interfere with slavery in the States, or in those to be admitted by the division of Texas—and all other rights on the subject are fustian, and designed for political effect, by all, except a few fanatics, and a fanatic is a monomaniac. They should be regarded and treated as other patients afflicted with maladies of the brain. The question of slavery, then, is no longer open for discussion.

This field force found in the cotton States, is the most regular, uniform, efficient body of laborers to be found in the world; because they are inured to regular labor through life, from an authority to command it; though the hirelings of Europe may be compelled to labor longer, more hours in a day, still as a body, the growers of cotton, sugar and rice, do more regular labor in a year. It, therefore, becomes more important that this labor should be properly conducted, that it may be rewarded.

As above stated, the property engaged in growing cotton is worth \$700,000,000, and the value of cotton estates is found in the negroes, and not in the land. They constitute the *real estate* of the South. They are the basis of southern wealth, and therefore it is, that those States look to them with attention, care and jealousy.

Where the land is the *real estate*, and where homes are comfortable, and where they would still remain valuable, if slavery were not allowed to exist as one of the domestic relations of society, it is no effort to comprehend why they are less cared for, and more curtailed in plans of amusements and comfort. In the *planting States*, they are the real estate, the personal estate, the whole estate; for, take them away, and you take all; you take away the foundation of the building, you take away all the elements of wealth, and leave the country a sacrifice to owls and to bats. These views are not literally true, when we go north of lat. 35° and leave the *planting States*. But south of lat. 35° *white men* can never cultivate the fields, and slaves are absolutely necessary.

This domestic relation of master and servant, is called slavery, and when this word slavery passes the confines of the slave States, it shocks the nerves of the

ignorant bigot, or fanatic; for, being ignorant of the true relation, he associates with the word *slavery*, all the horrors of accumulated evils, and forthwith concludes that it is his duty to apply a remedy.

I will now proceed to enumerate some of the items of "savings and profits" resulting from manufacturing at home.

Bagging and rope for 2,300,000 bales, which is an average crop, and in weight 17 lbs. per bale, which are sold as cotton at 6 cents, making \$1 02; and the cost on average is \$2 per bale, when delivered at the plantations. Showing an annual loss of \$2,300,000, besides interest and exchange usually paid on these purchases.

Loss in weight, 10 lbs. per bale at New Orleans, and 10 lbs. per bale again in Liverpool, making 20 lbs. per bale on the whole crop 2,300,000 bales, making 46,000,000 lbs. at 6 cents, amounting to \$2,760,000 per annum.

The crop is received from the States at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, where it is freely sampled. I find the samples at New Orleans, out of a million of bales this past year, were 3,000 bales, and the balance of the crop at other points would be 4,000 more, making 7,000 bales of samples at \$24 per bale, amounting to \$168,000 before it is sent to Liverpool, where it again goes through the same process, with about the same result, making the sum of \$336,000, omitting all the samples saved at inland points, such as Memphis, Augusta, and Nashville.

Charges and dues from the plantation to Manchester, 4,000 miles off, without going into the items in detail, comprised in part of river and ocean freights, river, fire and ocean insurance, commissions, draying, &c., in New Orleans and Liverpool, not less than \$8 per bale, but believed to be at least \$10 in reality; but say \$8 per bale on 2,300,000 bales, making \$18,400,000.

These are moneyed items, and are taken out of every crop on its way to the English mills, and others costing the same; and, therefore, may be reckoned "savings," by sending the cotton directly to the mill, from the field where it grows.

In an article published in the Republican Banner, concerning cotton mills, &c., I showed that, when the spindles were up among the fields, that the grower was entitled, and would in my opinion, receive as a fair compensation for the field labor, 10 cents per pound for all the cotton he could grow, leaving to the spinning department the full value of the labor of these iron adjuncts, the spindle, loom and engine. And that argument was briefly this: The owners of fifteen plantations unite, and put up a mill in a central position, and put in the operatives from the field. They now own the plantations and the mill, and the field hands and the mill hands.

For illustration, we will say they make 100 bales of cotton each, and they send it to their own mill, and spin and weave it into heavy oznaburgs worth 9 cents per yard, making 18 cents per pound. Deduct 10 per cent. for waste, and this gives the value of the cotton. Now if the iron workers, with their attendants, are not entitled to more than 8 cents a pound for their portion of the labor, the field hands and mules are entitled to the balance, being 10 cents per pound. The difference, therefore, between selling at 6 cents and 10 cents a pound, is \$16 per bale; this, on the crop, amounts to \$36,800,000.

The profits on the mill hands, I am not prepared to make at present, in dollars and cents. The field hands would get pay for cutting and hauling the wood necessary for the engine, and cabins, kitchens, &c. The field hands would also get pay for the provisions furnished to the mill, thereby creating a home market for surplus provisions, now lost for want of a market. In three years, the mill hands would be trained engineers, weavers, spinners, smiths, and carpenters; and this is an item of value which I can't well estimate, yet it is well understood by owners. If the engine is out of order, and the mill must stop a week, more or less, for repairs, the mill hands go to the fields, and nothing is lost. Indeed it might be found economy to turn out the mill hands into the crop in May or June, the busy month in cultivation, and also, in October, the fine month for picking. This would enable the field hands to manage and save a very full crop, nearly as large as they would all make together. The force necessary to go into the mills is one-fifth in number, but about one-sixth in strength. The plantations relieved from this force, would, by rest, improve in the certainty and quantity of crops, and thus avoid a total exhaustion of the lands, if the present system be pursued. This is an item of profit, but not fixed in amount.

RECAPITULATION.

Loss on bagging and rope,.....	\$2,300,000
" in weight,.....	2,760,000
" samples,.....	336,000
" in charges paid in going to mill,.....	18,400,000
Profit by getting 10 cts. instead of 6,.....	36,800,000
Profit on the mill hands,.....	15,000,000
Increase in the value of slaves,.....	5,000,000
Profits from home market,.....	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$81,596,000

This is an annual loss, except two small items, and, therefore, would be an annual saving to the cotton States. The unenumerated items, I believe, if brought to dollars and cents, would reach \$20,000,000 more. According to the old adage, a penny saved is a penny made. If, therefore, the cotton States should, by manufacturing at home, save \$100,000,000 per annum, they have made that sum.

Being fully satisfied of the practicability of the plan ; of the ability of the cotton growers to put up the log cabin cotton mills, and pay for the machinery as mentioned in my first article, I am bound to conclude that the brightest day for the South is in the future. By insuring 10 cents per pound for cotton, the real estate, negroes, &c., would advance in price \$300,000,000, perhaps double that amount, as soon as the machinery is up. The most judicious, economical, self-preserving act, that can now be done by the cotton growing States, is to order the spindles and looms, which will cost \$50,000,000, and by making this debt, if they wished to change pursuits and sell, it would be worth, as a speculation, \$250,000,000.

My own view of the increasing ratio of value of cotton property, is this : If the present value be \$700,000,000, estimating cotton at 6 cents per pound, it would be worth at least double that amount if it were 10 cents ; making the increased value \$700,000,000 by the plan of manufacturing at home.

A PLANTER.

2. DESTINIES OF THE WEST AND OF THE UNION.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

[THE following letter was written by our friend Col. MAUNSEL WHITE and published in the Economist at Cannelton, Indiana.—ED.]

"I beg leave again to observe that I have been much pleased with the establishment, in the Valley of the Mississippi, of a Journal devoted to the cause of domestic manufactures, which, except in the eastern States of our confederacy, have attracted entirely too little attention among us. The ability with which this journal is conducted, arguing from the numbers which have reached me, speaks much for the ultimate triumph of the cause. Its location in the north-west is an important one, and in conjunction with the Commercial Review, published in New Orleans, and addressed to the interests of the merchants, planters and manufacturers, I trust it may be instrumental in effecting quite an industrial revolution in our southern and western country.

"It is now fifty-two years since for the first time I crossed the mountains, and reached what was then called the very "far West"—Kentucky. From that period to this I have been, without interruption, a resident by the waters of the Ohio or the Mississippi. You will admit I have some right to be considered an "old inhabitant," and in all this long period should have observed, indeed to very little purpose, the causes which are everywhere in operation, not to be satisfied that all the stupendous strides which have been made by us in the past are as nothing compared to those which are in reserve in the great future.

"Here we have already ten millions of inhabitants in the valley, which, about the close of the past century, could scarcely show more than five hundred thousand. The great cities of New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, have sprung up—the smallest of which has a larger population than any American city at the time of the Revolution. One of these alone is the depot for \$100,000,000 annually in Western produce, while the whole value which floats each year upon the Western waters in exports and imports cannot fall short of \$400,000,000, an amount equal to about once and a half the foreign exports and imports of the United States taken together.

"This great Western country, not satisfied with the father of rivers, the northern lakes, and the scores of canals and railroads, which connect it with one ocean, is seeking by an extension of her arms to reach another outlet in the Pacific, by a great railroad line from Memphis or St. Louis, thus connecting itself with the whole coast of Western America, the South seas, China and all India. In the course of a few weeks two conventions are to assemble for the consideration of the vast enterprise, and hundreds on hundreds of delegates will be in attendance. *What then are to be the destinies of the West?* These destinies depend upon the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and the madman who would teach a different doctrine deserves the execration of every true patriot. But then it must be a union of equals, jealous of their own and each other's rights, and submitting to no infractions of the constitutional compact as it was framed by our republican fathers. For such a union we of the South profess our attachment which acknowledges no limit.

"Let us look upon the nation as it now is and as it would be were the reign of fanaticism, which has been begun at the North, to continue and produce its legitimate fruits, *disunion*.

"What are the elements of power which our country now controls? Her people are spread over an empire equal in extent to all Europe, and her population is attaining that of Great Britain, and is already more effective for the purposes of peace or war. Our flag is found in every part of the globe, and our merchant fleets upon every water. Our agriculture is sufficient for our own wants, and in times of famine to feed the European powers. With our manufactured goods we enter into competition in foreign markets with the most favored nations. Our armies and citizen soldiery in the field are found invincible, and yet we are but in the infancy of our growth.

"Dissolve this sacred fabric, strike out even one star from its constellation, and what must be the consequence? A multitude of petty States, discordant, jealous of each other, cherishing every sectional and hostile feelings. On every hill, by every insignificant river, canal or railroad, a custom-house and custom-house officials, passports, and police, and standing armies, war; war without interruption; conquest; despotism! I turn with horror from the picture.

"It cannot be that the North will pursue the dangerous policy in regard to our rights and institutions, which her politicians and demagogues have adopted. The sound, sober sense of our brethren there will rise up in condemnation. We are necessary to each other, our products are the life blood of their factories and their commerce; our markets exhaust their supplies. But if the North is prepared to sacrifice all this in pursuit of a phantom, is the West prepared to adopt an identical course? Will the West turn from her fast friends of the South, friends who stood by her in the infancy of her strength when the North and the East were ready to sacrifice her interests, to build up their merchants and ship-owners, and refused even the ordinary frontier defenses? I speak this more "in sorrow than in anger" (having no unkind feelings), but as a fact worthy of remembrance. Should not the West and the South under these circumstances be inseparable? One great river and its tributaries drain the larger portion of our States and float our combined products out upon the Ocean. No mountain barriers are interposed between us thus far. No combination is more natural and can be productive of higher and more important results than that of the South and the West. The West with her teeming millions can never be content with the character of a mere producer of breadstuff and cattle. Nature has made her rich in mineral resources. Her iron and coal are inexhaustible. Where provisions are abundant labor must become cheap. Does not destiny then point to the West as the great manufacturing country of America? She has the material at hand for her Burningtons, Sheffields and Manchesters; she is within easy and cheap transportation distance of one and a half millions of bales of cotton, which New England must obtain by the most costly conveyance. The consumers will be around her and in her midst, and may be spread out to the Pacific, if indeed China and India do not come eventually into the demand. The South will co-operate in this great movement; she will grow the raw material of manufacture and invest her capital in western factories; she will consume their products and go no further for her supplies.

"Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, western Virginia, &c., will produce the bread-stuffs, provisions, and fuel; Tennessee, will furnish iron; Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, pine, cypress and live oak timber, for

the finest fleets the world ever saw. The Gulf of Mexico will give us ports and harbors, Pensacola for our men-of-war, Tampa and Mobile bay and the Mississippi for our merchant shipping. Thus have we shown some of the resources of the South and the West, which now enrich our people and circulate under our present system, by railroads and canals, and shipping, to the extremest points, like blood passing and repassing to the human heart through vein or artery.

"With these views I cannot but be interested in your movements at Cannelton. I have subscribed to its stock and will perhaps subscribe more as the matter progresses, and have recommended the same to some of my friends, as I have had opportunities to see them. In common with all the planters of Louisiana, I am a large consumer, even now of western country products, and would consume them entirely if they could be had. For example I will give some of the items of expense on my plantation for the present year.

Negro shoes or brogans cost me about \$680, as I give two and sometimes three pairs in the course of the year, depending much on their quality.....	\$680
I use about 6000 yards of cottonade, jeans, lowels, &c., average 12½ cts.,	750
Hats from Mexico, about 300,.....	50
One hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and eighty barrels pork (besides hams for the family), at \$10,.....	1750
Replacing mules and horses, cost from \$500 to \$600.....	500
Hickory hoop-poles cost \$120.....	120
Repairs and wear and tear of agricultural manufacturing machinery,	1200
One thousand barrels coal at 40 and 45 cts.,.....	400
	<hr/> \$5,450

"There are many other items of expense on this plantation which will amount to nearly as much more, but which cannot properly come under the head of western products or manufactures, but you must see that a large portion of this annual expense is for western produce, and the whole could be easily made so, were the West to do her duty. I suppose that the average of sugar planters producing as much as I do, will not vary greatly from the amount given by me, whilst that of cotton planters will probably reach about one-half that sum. Upon this basis it would require to make the 220,000 hhds. sugar and the 300,000 bales of cotton an expenditure on the part of the negro population, or force of Louisiana, engaged in those pursuits, an amount at least equal to the sum of \$3,000,000 in products of other States, annually, which is in value nearly one-sixth of the whole surplus agricultural product of this State. In this estimate no account is taken of the very large demand for new machinery for estates and which will probably always continue, nor for the products consumed in the cities and towns in the State. Thus then if Louisiana is a contributor, or would be a contributor of between three and four millions annually to the industry of the West, what must be the amount contributed by all the southern States now, and what will be the amount when the West becomes a great manufacturing region? I find I have written you a long letter, but I am so much interested, and always feel so warmly on this subject, that you must excuse me.

Your very obedient servant,

DEAR RANGE, Near N. Orleans, Nov., 1849.

MAUNSEL WHITE."

3. EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES IN COTTON FACTORIES.

A writer in the Augusta Constitutional takes this enlightened view of the subject :

"The blacks comprise a large portion of the population of the South. They are an inferior race, and *dependency is their inheritance*. No mistaken philanthropy, or wild theories, can change slavery as it exists in the southern States. It is the condition in which the blacks can be best comforted and provided for. It is truly gratifying, therefore, to witness the awakening of late to these truths. The triumph of sound practical sense and reason over the past hallucinations and impracticable speculations of *one*, whose lead Kentucky was wont, hitherto, to follow, imparts an instructive lesson to the whole South. We will, it is to be hoped, profit and set ourselves steadily to work to *preserve* and render slavery what Providence designed it to be; a blessing and comfort to the African heathen. The blacks constitute, to a great extent, the laboring class of the South, and beyond this they cannot, and have not, the aspirations to rise. As in all other countries, there is an obligation imposed to provide for the laboring classes.

Indeed, this is the all absorbing subject of statesmen, under every government, however constituted. With us this obligation devolves upon the master, the owner of the slave; and if he cannot employ the negro profitably in one pursuit, his own sagacity and interests should be left free, to divert gradually his physical energies into other channels of productive labor. The African has an aptitude for endurance, and at the South will succeed in many of the laborious operations where others would fail. For manufacturing in the hot and lower latitudes, they are peculiarly qualified; and the time is approaching when they will be sought as the operators most to be *preferred and depended on*. If our object in embarking in manufactories is to avail ourselves of our natural advantages, and thus counteract the incessant and vexatious attacks of the North, we cannot more effectually accomplish this, than by the introduction of African slaves into factories. They are more manageable, more pliable, and can best endure the heated atmosphere of a confined room—to which hundreds of the whites are daily falling victims. The hackling, or preparing and sizeing apartments, hurry many white operators to premature graves. I do not speculate on this subject; facts everywhere sustain me as to the sufferings and mortality in the one case: and as to the peculiar *qualities in the other*. I could name factories in South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, where the success of black labor has been encouraging; but the recent public acknowledgment of the Director of the Saluda Factory near Columbia—a northern man, and who took charge with northern prejudices—is conclusive.

It is not, however, merely the adaptation of black slave-labor, to manufacturing, that would make me an advocate of its employment.

I take a wider range, and am influenced by a more enlightened policy. Our blacks compose one-half of the population of the southern States; and, from very obvious causes, are increasing with a rapidity far beyond the other races. We have to make provision for them. The obligation to protect, to feed, to clothe, and take care for in sickness and in health, in want and in tribulation, is sacred with the master. He should not be prohibited therefore from directing their labor to any object in which they may be profitably employed. The African is equal to any operation which involves enduring labor under a tropical sun; and any attempt to restrict or limit him to one pursuit, would be fatal to the institution of Slavery, and an infringement on the rights of those on whom has devolved the responsibility of taking care of dependents.

HOME AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

1. TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus analyzes the recent report of the Board of Trade:

The Board of Trade has just published its official account of the trade and commerce of the kingdom for the last six months. The influence of low prices is manifest in these statements by the great consumption which they show of most of the leading articles of foreign produce, notwithstanding that the pressure of the times, and the disturbance which prevails on the continent, have materially diminished the amount of our exports. The unsettled state of continental Europe has also given a fresh direction to much of our trade, and has caused the influx of an increased supply of raw material to this country; and this is perhaps more noticeable and more important to notice than even the decrease of our exports, if taken in reference to quantity rather than to their value. The effect of the change in the tariff since 1842 is also visible in these accounts in the large importations of many articles, some of which were formerly entirely prohibited, and others charged with very heavy duties. The importations of foreign grain and other articles of food, although in some cases not so great as last year, are greatly in advance of any other year. For instance, the number of live animals imported during the first six months of 1846, '47 and '48, respectively, were 26,877, 61,989 and 52,345. The importation of bacon has surprisingly increased; in the first six months of 1846 it was only 1,327 cwt.; in the same period of the present year 114,260 cwt. The entire quantities of salted

provisions imported from January to July, in 1846, 1847 and 1848, were 127,919, 244,913 and 302,021 cwts., respectively. The butter imported has increased in two years from 95,514 to 128,395 cwt.; and the cheese from 113,428 to 116,318 cwt. But the most important article under this head is grain, and in respect to which the accounts before us exhibit some remarkable facts. Of wheat alone the imports of the six months for the present year have been no less than 697,-272 quarters, against 723,780 quarters last year, being only 26,508 quarters less, notwithstanding the high prices and great scarcity of 1847. The chief difference in the imports of the year consists in a great diminution of Indian corn and flour, the former being 2,082,038 and 652,788 quarters, and the latter 823,646 and 149,230 cwts., respectively. In flour also there is the striking discrepancy between 2,509,457 and 302,194 cwts. The whole imports of grains and bread-stuffs for the corresponding six months of 1847 and 1848 are respectively 5,227,-537 and 2,298,100 quarters. Although this shows a great reduction in our imports, compared with last year, yet the present rate of import is equal to nearly 5,000,000 of quarters in the year, and very much exceeds any preceding year, except the last. The chief difference in the imports of 1847 and 1848 is in Indian corn and the inferior classes of grain and in flour. The increase in the importation of flaxseed is remarkable, it being more than double that of last year, whilst that of cloverseed is little more than a fourth. The coffee imported during the six months of 1846, 1847 and 1848, amounted to 15,752,450, 11,790,-177 and 17,931,354 pounds, respectively; that imported from British possessions (included in the above) has increased from 5,847,460, in 1846, to 10,227,072 pounds in 1848. The sugar imported during the same periods of 1846, 1847 and 1848, was 2,956,986, 3,967,686 and 2,960,430 cwts., respectively. The importation of foreign sugar this year is 489,647 cwts. less than it was last year.

Taking a general view of the imports and consumption of the present year, the Economist says: "These accounts exhibit a remarkably satisfactory result, when we consider the very unfavorable state of the times."

The total exports of British manufactures and produce for the first six months of 1846, '47 and '48, were £25,020,972, £25,395,243, and £21,571,939, respectively. The decrease is visible in every article in the list, except butter, candles, coals, iron, tin and refined sugar, in all of which there is a slight increase. The greatest reduction has taken place in cotton manufactures and yarn, earthenware, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures and yarn, machinery, copper and brass and lead; silk manufactures, British wool, woollen yarn and woollen manufactures. The following is an abstract of the corresponding six months of 1847 and 1848 in reference to these articles :

	1847.	1848.
Cotton manufactures and yarn,.....	£11,877,451	£10,237,253
Linen manufactures and yarn,.....	1,817,966	1,649,895
Silk manufactures,.....	494,806	263,798
Woolen manufactures and yarn,.....	4,000,651	2,870,455
Earthenware,.....	429,387	365,382
Hardware and cutlery,.....	1,096,956	939,523
Machinery,.....	541,403	398,770
Copper and brass,.....	849,751	546,648
Lead,	100,620	57,331
British wool,.....	95,412	58,256
Glass,.....	153,746	124,121
Leather, wrought and unwrought,.....	163,515	119,921
Salt,.....	141,195	115,757

The tonnage of vessels employed in the foreign trade of Great Britain and its dependencies, for the first six months of 1847 and 1848, is as follows:

	1847.	1848.
Entered inwards,.....	2,575,438 tons.	2,160,840 tons.
Cleared outwards,	2,275,587 "	2,372,968 "

I forgot to insert, in its proper place, an abstract of the importations of manufacturers' raw materials for the first half of 1846, 1847 and 1848. It is as follows :

	1846.	1847.	1848.
Cotton, cwts.,.....	2,402,169	2,365,718	3,110,197
Wool, pounds,.....	25,812,549	21,937,231	22,328,789
Flax, cwts.,	296,076	332,220	515,016
Hemp, cwts.,.....	167,183	153,019	217,955
Silk (raw), pounds,.....	2,449,348	2,446,331	2,296,022
Silk (thrown), pounds,.....	179,445	136,261	337,474
Silk (waste), cwts.,.....	5,003	3,722	6,372

In reference to the great decrease in the value of exports, it is necessary to observe that this is, to a great degree if not altogether, accounted for by the diminished price of goods. As the amount represents the real or declared value of the goods at the time of shipment, it follows that the quantities do not fluctuate in the same proportion as these tables indicate. The statements would have a greater additional value if they also gave the official value; which, being calculated at a uniform rate, would be an index to the quantities exported. Comparing quantity and value, so far as we possess the means, we are led to the conclusion that our exports of home manufactures and produce are not materially lessened in quantity, however much they may be lessened in value. We must also bear in mind, that, although our exports represent much less value, our imports are also much cheaper, and also represent much less value for the same quantity. On the whole, we are far from considering the present exhibit of our commerce and trade as being a discouraging one. In the present state of European political affairs, it is a better one than we expected.

2. FLUCTUATIONS OF MERCANTILE LIFE.

From an article in the last number of Hunt's Magazine, we copy the following interesting statements. They afford a melancholy illustration of the hazards and fluctuations of mercantile life:

"It is asserted that but one eminent merchant (and his death is still recent and lamented) has ever continued in active business in the city of New York, to the close of a long life, without undergoing bankruptcy, or a suspension of payments, in some one of the various crises through which the country has necessarily passed. I have no means of determining the truth of this assertion, but it must have some foundation, and I think it would be difficult for either of us to add to the number.

"It is also asserted, by reliable authority, from records kept during periods of twenty to forty years, that, of every hundred persons who commence business in Boston, ninety-five, at least, die poor; that, of the same number in New York, not two ultimately acquire wealth, after passing through the intermediate process of bankruptcy; while, in Philadelphia, the proportion is still smaller.

"By the statistics of bankruptcy, as collected under the uniform bankrupt law in 1841:

The number of applicants for relief under that law were,	33,739
The number of creditors returned,	1,049,603
The amount of debts stated,	440,934,615
The valuation of property surrendered,	43,697,307

"If this valuation were correct, nearly ten cents would have been paid on every dollar due; but what was the fact?

"In the southern district of New York, one cent was paid, on an average, for each dollar due; in the northern district, thirteen and two-third cents, being by far the largest dividend. In Connecticut, the average dividend was somewhat over half a cent on each dollar.

In Mississippi, it was	6 cents to \$1,000
In Maine,	1/2 " 100
In Michigan and Iowa,	1/4 " 100
In Massachusetts,	4 " 100
In New Jersey,	1 " 100
In Tennessee,	4 1/2 " 100
In Maryland,	1 dollar to 100
In Kentucky,	8 " 1,000
In Illinois,	1 " 1,500
In Pennsylvania, East Virginia, South Alabama, Washington,	nothing.

[*Palmer's Almanac, 1849.*]

After making every possible allowance for the enhancement of this enormous amount of debt by inflation of values, speculative prices, &c., the proportion of the \$400,000,000 lost by those of the 1,049,603 creditors who were engaged in proper and legitimate business, must still have been immense, and may justly be charged against the profits of our regular commerce.

3. RECIPROCAL TREATIES.

We invite attention to the following statement, emanating from American merchants residing at Rio Janeiro, and American shipmasters and others trading to Brazil, on the subject of our reciprocal treaties, and the nature of their operation on our navigation interests. The subject is a highly interesting one to all connected with the commercial marine, as well as to our public men and legislators, and indeed to intelligent citizens generally.

We, the undersigned American merchants, at Rio de Janeiro, and shipmasters and others trading to Brazil, deeply feeling the necessity of protecting the commercial and shipping interests of our country against the interference of foreign merchants and ship owners, beg respectfully to call the attention of our government to the operation of what are called "Reciprocal Treaties" with many small European governments, having very inconsiderable consumption to offer to our commerce in return for the great and increasing consumption of the United States, while they are owners of an immense tonnage, that is forced to seek employment in the carrying trade to other countries—whose vessels are of small comparative cost in construction, and whose sailors have but a miserable pittance for their services, while provisions, and the expenses of fitting out and sailing of vessels are generally trifling compared with the same expenses in the United States.

We hold it to be a sound principle in political economy that all national interests demand the reasonable protection of their governments, especially when the country and the people have the means, the energy, and the ability to sustain these interests.

The wisdom of government protecting the mercantile interests of the United States can be demonstrated by the success which has attended the observance of that policy by Great Britain, and we would disclaim theory when practice can be so successfully appealed to.

We hold it to be undeniable that the United States possess in her forests, her mechanics, in the enterprise and intelligence of her merchants, and in capital, abundant resources to enable her to supply all the wants of the country demanded by her consumption of foreign productions.

We hold it undeniable that, so far as foreign nations seek our shores for the productions of the United States, that it is from the same interests that American merchants seek the shores of foreign nations, respectively, for their productions; because they either cannot be had elsewhere at all, or in like abundance, or on terms equally favorable. We therefore hold that so far as our own productions are concerned, no benefit accrues to our planters or farmers by bestowing privileges on the mercantile marine of other nations trading to the ports of the United States.

We would not object to treaties with foreign nations on terms of *real reciprocity* when confined to the *direct* trade between the United States and other countries, and in articles of native production or manufacture, but we object to giving nations whose reciprocal commerce is of little value to the United States, the advantage of employing their merchant ships in carrying from any and from all parts of the world, foreign productions for the consumption of the United States, for the mere privilege granted to vessels of the United States to a like trade with them. In such intercourse we cannot recognize *any reciprocity* of interests. On the contrary, it is wantonly bestowing our birth-right on foreigners.

Less objection could have been taken to those treaties, if, in selecting the people with whose governments they were negotiated, they had been made with the large and powerful nations of the earth, or such as were the great producers or consumers, without the ability to raise up a large opposing interest in tonnage. Whereas, on reference to the list of these treaties, it will be found that many of them have been concluded with small States, neither politically, nor otherwise important to the interests of the United States; neither rich nor populous; neither extensive consumers nor producers; but with capabilities to raise up a large mercantile marine, quite out of proportion to their territory and population, and hence forced to offer themselves as carriers to others, while others could find no profit in sending their ships to them.

We may perhaps venture the assertion, that these miscalled "Reciprocal Treaties" have been the fruitful parents of the numerous and increasing fleets now sailing under the flags of the petty towns and States of Europe, to the injury of

our citizens, and that, under their favoring influence, people of other countries, and of another continent, are appropriating sources of wealth, which ought to belong exclusively to our own citizens, and taking from our countrymen and carrying to distant lands the profits arising from supplying our own country with articles of foreign production required for our own consumption.

We will ask why a vessel of Sweden, Denmark or the Hanse Towns, should be allowed to take coffee from Brazil or tea from China, to be consumed in the United States, on the same terms as vessels belonging to citizens of the United States?

The population of the United States may be called twenty-five millions, who consume, perhaps, more than fifty millions of any other people.

The population of Sweden and Norway is about.....	4,000,000
" " Denmark,	1,865,000
" " Bremen and territory,.....	86,500
" " Hamburg,.....	165,000
" " Lubeck,.....	63,000
	314,500

We will now endeavor to show the little value of the *direct* trade with some of those countries having "Treaties of reciprocity" with the United States, and the amount of tonnage of each, entered and cleared at the Custom Houses of the United States, in the year from the 30th June, 1845, to 1st July, 1846, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From Sweden and Norway, the value of imports into the United States, was.....	\$730,150
And do. do. of Exports,.....	543,906

While the tonnage cleared at the custom houses of the United States for those countries, was,

Swedish and Norwegian,.....	4,776
Against American, only.....	3,893
And entered from sundry ports, Swedish and Norwegian,.....	9,938
Against American, only.....	3,502

Making of Swedish and Norwegian tonnage engaged in trading to the United States, no less than 17,703 tons against 4,195 of American engaged in the trade with those countries—the value of which, adding together the imports and exports, was only \$1,274,056.

Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg: from these "Hanse Towns"	
the value of imports was.....	\$3,149,861
" " exports,.....	4,608,650

And the tonnage cleared at the custom houses of the United States for these ports, was,

Lubeckers, Bremenese and Hamburgers,.....	60,807 tons.
Against American, only	8,143 tons.

And entered inwards,

Lubeckers, Bremenese and Hamburgers,.....	61,656 tons.
Against American, only	24,872 tons.

Making in vessels of these towns, engaged in the trade to

and from the United States,.....	122,463 tons.
Against, of American shipping, only	33,015 tons.

The whole value of import and export trade to these ports being \$7,758,414; which, it may be observed, was, for the most part, sent to and received from Germany through those towns.

The operation of these "Reciprocal Treaties" with other nations does not present, it is true, the same striking disadvantages to our shipping interest, but there does not seem, to the undersigned, any reason why treaties with all of them should not be limited to a "reciprocity" in the *direct intercourse* between them and the United States.

Moreover, we deem it a matter of grave consideration, in connection with this question, whether more encouragement should not be given to the shipping interests of the United States for the purpose of raising up a body of native seamen, who would be ready, in case of war, to man the national ships. Should

a war break out in Europe, it may be doubted whether there would not be found a great want of seamen in the United States, in consequence of the foreign seamen now employed in the national and mercantile marine being withdrawn, or returning to their native flags.

We may further add, that the advantage in carrying foreign productions under these *faored* flags, does, to a very important amount, go to the merchants of those towns and countries whose flag they bear.

In so far as respects the *cargoes*, the benefit, *almost exclusively, goes to British subjects, whose government refuses* to make such treaties.

Rio de Janeiro, 23d October, 1847.

Statement of Domestic and Foreign EXPORTS from the United States of America, to the under-mentioned Countries and their Dependencies, and of IMPORTS from thence into the United States, from 30th June, 1845, to 1st July, 1846.

Names of Countries.	Value of Exports in Dollars.			Am't of Tonnage.		Value of Imports in dollars.			Am't of Tonnage.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	American	Foreign	Imports	American	Foreign	Tons.	Tons.
Prussia,	396,210	39,645	435,855	1,176	7,275	31,584	419	1,375		
Netherlands,	2,469,883	257,562	2,727,445	36,321	11,582	1,971,680	44,177	....	
Sweden & } ..	500,913	42,993	543,906	603	7,765	730,150	3,502	9,938		
Norway, } ..	535,388	97,079	632,467	5,451	1,543	1,570,054	11,145	319		
Russia,	1,057,188	189,960	1,247,158	27,630	3,268	753,927	20,918	969		
Lubeck,										
Bremen,	4,008,345	600,305	4,608,650	8,143	60,807	3,149,864	24,872	61,656		
Hamburg,										
Austria,	1,104,468	366,143	1,470,611	13,852	3,341	379,719	5,019	592		
Sardinia,	283,283	976	284,259	9,865	1,191	.....	454	1,468		
Hanover, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal,	192,581	12,395	204,976	4,815	1,874	547,474	5,128	2,037		
Belgium,	1,632,607	749,207	2,381,814	23,375	6,527	836,972	12,714	5,823		
	\$12,180,876	\$2,356,265	\$14,537,141	131,821	105,173	\$9,970,824	136,448	84,177		

Reciprocal treaties with the above countries were made and expire at the following dates: Prussia 1828, expired 1840; Netherlands 1839, expired 1849; Sweden and Norway 1827, expired 1837; Russia 1832, expired 1839; Denmark 1826, expired 1836; Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg 1827, expired 1839; Austria 1829, expired 1841; Sardinia 1838, expired 1848; Hanover 1840, expires 1852; Portugal 1840, expired 1846; Belgium 1846, expired 1856. All to continue in force until twelve months after notice shall have been given by either party of their intention to discontinue the treaty.

4. COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR 1848.

The following table, which has been expressly prepared for the Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current, comprises the names of all the foreign ports to which all the principal articles of domestic produce were exported, from the port of Baltimore, during the year 1848:

TO SWEDISH WEST INDIES.										
Beef, bbls.,	15	Biscuit, kegs,	329							
Pork,	88	Rice, tcs.,	149							
Lard, lbs.,	3,682									
Butter,	2,650	HOLLAND.								
Flour, bbls.,	1,234	Bacon lbs.,	8,750							
Indian corn, bush.,	282	Lard,	116,953							
do. meal, bbls.,	448	Flour, bbls.,	246							
Biscuit,	20	Tobacco, hhds.,	12,071							
		Cotton, lbs.,	20,800							
DANISH WEST INDIES.										
Beef, bbls.,	594									
Pork,	311	BELGIUM.								
Bacon, lbs.,	22,664	Tobacco, hhds.,	131							
Lard,	68,004	Beef, bbls.,	440							
Butter,	22,827	Pork,	1,436							
Cheese,	19,333	Bacon, lbs.,	31,340							
Flour, bbls.,	23,353	Lard,	159,617							
Indian corn, bush.,	2,294	Flour, bbls.,	96							
do. meal, bbls.,	3,594	Rice, tcs.,	30							
Biscuit, bbls.,	475	Tobacco, hhds.,	13,918							

ENGLAND.			
Beef, bbls.,	14,001	Bacon, lbs.,	20,469
Pork,	27,353	Butter,	43,963
Bacon, lbs.,	8,250,688	Cheese,	2,134
Lard,	2,255,949	Wheat, bush.,	11,548
Cheese,	136,610	Flour, bbls.,	30,366
Wheat, bush.,	139,275	Indian corn, bush.,	9,974
Flour, bbls.,	70,701	do. meal, bbls.,	8,898
Indian corn, bush.,	376,393	Biscuit,	2,891
do. meal, bbls.,	3,012	Rice, tes.,	10
Tobacco, hhds.,	260		
Cotton, lbs.,	53,053	FRANCE.	
		Tobacco, hhds.,	5,661
IRELAND.		Cotton, lbs.	64,197
Beef, bbls.,	205		
Pork,	2,188	FRENCH WEST INDIES.	
Bacon, lbs.,	278,194	Beef, bbls.,	341
Lard,	239,569	Lard, lbs.,	4,386
Cheese,	11,813	Butter,	1,499
Wheat, bush.,	33,775	Cheese,	546
Flour, bbls.,	5,383	Flour, bbls.,	3,032
Indian corn, bush.,	304,730	Indian corn, bush.,	450
do. meal, bbls.,	3,723	Rice, tes.,	89
Biscuit,	714		
GIBRALTAR.		HAYTI.	
Flour, bbls.,	1,197	Beef, bbls.,	8
Indian corn, bush.,	6,505	Pork,	25
Biscuit, bbls.,	40	Bacon, lbs.,	1,636
Biscuit, kegs,	20	Lard,	11,573
Rice, tes.,	10	Butter,	1,903
Cotton, lbs.,	88,313	Cheese,	4,355
		Flour, bbls.,	1,193
BRITISH GUIANA.		Rice, tes.,	3
Beef, bbls.,	295	Tobacco, hhds.,	8
Pork,	1,072		
Bacon, lbs.,	3,769	CUBA.	
Lard,	17,814	Beef, bbls.,	41
Butter,	10,597	Pork,	92
Cheese,	8,888	Bacon, lbs.,	15,455
Flour, bbls.,	10,665	Lard,	24,667
Indian corn, bush.,	2,982	Butter,	6,194
do. meal, bbls.,	2,650	Cheese,	2,848
Biscuit,	1,619	Flour, bbls.,	963
Rice, tes.,	55	Indian meal,	25
Tobacco, hhds.,	11	Biscuit,	146
		Rice, tes.,	157
BRITISH WEST INDIES.		PORTO RICO.	
Beef, bbls.,	1,173	Beef, bbls.,	23
Pork,	5,446	Pork,	1,225
Bacon, lbs.,	106,834	Bacon, lbs.,	42,936
Lard,	184,294	Lard,	207,054
Butter,	211,792	Butter,	45,187
Cheese,	88,357	Cheese,	39,750
Wheat, bush.,	988	Flour, bbls.,	6,980
Flour, bbls.,	81,865	Indian corn, bush.,	139
Indian corn, bush.,	60,685	do. meal, bbls.,	2,972
do. meal, bbls.,	24,446	Biscuit,	819
Biscuit, bbls.,	6,654	Biscuit, kegs.,	1,476
Biscuit, kegs.,	1,020	Rice, tes.,	418
Rice, tes.,	674	Tobacco, hhds.,	12
Tobacco, hhds.,	90		
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		VENEZUELIAN PORTS.	
Beef, bbls.,	228	Beef, bbls.,	77
Pork,	1,909	Pork,	50
		Bacon, lbs.,	10,154

Cheese,.....	9,413	CHILIAN PORTS.	
Flour, bbls,.....	10,442	Beef, bbls,.....	123
Indian corn, bush,.....	1,608	Pork,.....	480
do. meal, bbls,.....	1,574	Bacon, lbs,.....	41,587
Biscuit,.....	76	Lard,.....	39,102
Biscuit, kegs,.....	50	Butter,.....	4,538
Rice, tes,.....	171	Cheese, lbs,.....	668
Tobacco, hhd,.....	40	Flour, bbls,.....	356
.....	·	Biscuit,.....	61
BRAZILIAN PORTS.		Biscuit, kegs,.....	325
Beef, bbls,.....	265	AFRICA.	
Pork,.....	142	Beef, bbls,.....	343
Bacon, lbs,.....	104,663	Pork,.....	163
Lard,.....	191,794	Bacon, lbs,.....	45,027
Butter,.....	5,930	Butter,.....	4,740
Cheese,.....	4,252	Flour, bbls,.....	434
Flour, bbls,.....	131,442	Indian meal,.....	16
Indian corn, bush,.....	400	Biscuit,.....	60
do. meal, bbls,.....	200	Tobacco, hhd,.....	132
Biscuit, bbls,.....	84	HONDURAS.	
Biscuit, kegs,.....	279	Beef, bbls,.....	15
Tobacco, hhd,.....	62	Pork,.....	10
MONTEVIDEO.		Bacon, lbs,.....	360
Beef, bbls,.....	20	Butter,.....	748
Pork,.....	20	Cheese,.....	1,400
Bacon, lbs,.....	47,301	Wheat, bush,.....	1,917
Lard,.....	47,529	Flour, bbls,.....	105
Butter,.....	12,658	Rice, tes,.....	10
Cheese, lbs,.....	604	Tobacco, hhd,.....	10
Flour, bbls,.....	19,090	NEW GRENADA.	
Biscuit,.....	108	Pork, bbls,.....	8
Biscuit, kegs,.....	230	Bacon, lbs,.....	202
Tobacco, hhd,.....	35	Lard,.....	183
PERUVIAN PORTS.		Flour, bbls,.....	15
Beef, bbls,.....	40	Biscuit, bbls,.....	10
Pork,.....	50	Biscuit, kegs,.....	50
Bacon, lbs,.....	6,264	Tobacco, hhd,.....	4
Lard,.....	3,432	MADEIRA.	
Flour, bbls,.....	200	Flour, bbls,.....	532
Biscuit, kegs,.....	215	Indian corn, bush,.....	12,711
Tobacco, hhd,.....	18	[<i>Balt. Com. Jour.</i>]	

COFFEE, &c.—IMPORTATIONS BALTIMORE IN 1848.

COFFEE.			
From Rio de Janeiro,.....bags.	209,356	Savannah,.....	602
Laguyra,.....	23,690	Wilmington, N. C,.....	10
Java,.....	1,931	Total, .....bales.	24,345
St. Domingo,.....	902		
Porto Rico,.....	164	HIDES.	
Jamaica,.....	673	From Montevideo, number	65,213
Cuba,.....	270	Rio de Janeiro,	41,995
Africa,.....	14	Rio Grande,.....	33,026
Total,.....bags.	237,000	Laguyra,.....	21,550
COTTON.		Barcelona,.....	8,232
From New Orleans,.....bales.	12,211	West Indies,.....	1,876
Mobile,.....	4,554	Pacific ports,.....	402
Charleston,.....	4,484	Spanish Main,.....	375
Apalachicola,.....	1,449	Coastwise ports,.....	13,747
Texas,.....	1,035	Total, ....number.	186,116

MOLASSES.			Boston,..... 230			....
From	Hds.	Bbls.	Total,..... 8,460			16,827
Porto Rico,.....	1,996	276				
Cuba,.....	4,676	813				
New Orleans,	628	12,823				
Attakapas,.....	366	2,590				
Franklin, La.,.....	...	200				
Texas,.....	...	100				
Portland,.....	504	25				
			Total,..... 164		915	1,692

SUGAR.						
From	Hds.	Bbls.	Brs.	Ts.	Bags.	Ccr.
Cuba,.....	3,830	752	5877	433	...	415
Porto Rico,.....	11,228	2,048	...	102	...	...
New Orleans,....	6,758	4,226	2	742	...	...
Attakapas,.....	2,383	345	...	...	...	...
Franklin,.....	205	...	...	...	...	...
Texas,.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Brazil,.....	...	300	...	...	4,100	...
Berbice,.....	...	10	...	...	...	...
Portland,.....	153	40	...	...	...	...
Demarara,.....	...	52	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas,.....	...	64	34	...	...	...
	Total,	24,657	7,937	5,913	1,277	4,100
						415

ARRIVALS, &c., IN 1848, OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.
British,.....	3	1	40	31
Hanseatic,.....	17	5	4	..
Hanoverian,.....	1	..	1	..
Dutch,.....	..	..	1	..
French,.....	1	..	2	..
New Grenada,.....	..	..	..	1
Danish,.....	1	..	2	..
Venezuelian,.....	..	..	..	..
	Total,.....	23	7	50
Add American,.....	36	69	139	115
Add Coastwise,.....	42	166	233	974
	Total arrivals,.....	101	242	422
				1,121

CLEARANCES IN 1848.

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.
Foreign,.....	30	12	51	36
American,.....	53	80	168	137
	Total clearances,.....	83	92	219
				173

5. THE OVERFLOWS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

M. Hewson, civil engineer and formerly in the employ of the public works of Ireland, has published a communication in one of the northern papers upon the floods of the Mississippi, in which he argues against the system of levees, whose only effect is to raise the bed of the river higher and higher by the increased deposit they stimulate, multiplying the danger of crevasses, the cost of protection to the planters and the causes of miasma from underground floods. He says:

"The cloaca maxima, an arched sewer some thirty feet high, which discharged the drainage of ancient Rome into the Tiber, is now almost buried below the bed of that river. Is this geological progress solely? Certainly not; for, while

the coliseum maintains its ancient level in reference to the country generally, the foundations of that building, which were drained by this very cloaca maxima, are now filled with water from it. What, then, it may be asked, is the cause? The history of the river Po will answer this question. In the middle ages, ignorant men sought to confine that river within embankments. They succeeded in doing so for a time, but the return of the floods, after a few years, led to a further piling up of these embankments, and so on, each succeeding course on the embankments keeping out the floods for a season, until the beds of the river and its several tributaries had risen to such a height that, the waters rising with them, reduced their several districts to the condition of mere swamps. In the sixteenth century, fifteen hundred square miles of country were flooded by this river, and at the present moment *the water within its "levees" is higher than the roofs of the houses in Ferrara*. Zendrini, one of the fathers of hydraulic philosophy, pronounced *leveeing the cause of the altered level of the Po*, and in looking for a remedy in the case, proposed *a new waste channel to carry off the surplus water*. These facts, therefore, are in exact keeping with my theory.

"Cut-offs" seem very plausible at first sight, but not quite so much so on a closer examination. This favorite measure contemplates straight cuts from the sea to the source, working gradually upward. The river itself is to execute the work. Now there is no doubt the river is quite equal to the task, but who will give security that an agent so very likely to have a will of its own will execute the work according to the wishes of its employers? Who will undertake to say it will do no more than is necessary—that it will not, like the river Po, alter its course altogether; or, like the Zuider Zee, spread out its immense volume into a lake? What is to become of the spoil? For every mile of such a cut the river has to carry before it some fifty millions of cubic yards of earth and boulders; and who will pretend to say what proportion will reach the deep sea, what will heap itself into bars at the mouth, what into shoals upstream? Finding very probably a greater amount of resistance in the deposit along its channel to the sea, may it not take a shorter route, and, bursting into lake Borgue, swallow New Orleans on its way? What, I say, is to prevent this? The levee? the piles? They would be to the Mississippi as chaff to a hurricane. This proposal is therefore wild, preposterous; and a new channel for the Mississippi could hardly in even the days of Sesostris or Cheops have become a question of manual labor."

RISE AND FALL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In that invaluable paper to all Louisianians, the "Concordia Intelligencer," Mr. Forshay, has some interesting remarks upon this subject. The plane of inclination of the bed of the river, from the Belize to Natchez, is, for the first hundred miles, 15 feet; second hundred, 16.66; third, 19.17; next eighty miles 17.13 feet, or total elevation in 380 miles 67.96 feet, or 2.15 in per mile. In regard to the practical question where admiralty jurisdiction should cease upon the Mississippi, and which we believe has been sustained as high as Natchez, on some evidence of a tide there, Prof. Forshay remarks :

"To determine the limit of tide water, let it be assumed that the greatest spring tide at the Belize is three feet. At New Orleans, 100 miles up, the maximum tide is eighteen inches. Above New Orleans, we have no accurate measurements of tide. But if a tide of three feet or less be reduced to eighteen inches, by a distance of one hundred miles, and by an acclivity of two feet, in the river's surface, we may safely infer that the remaining eighteen inches will wholly disappear, in the next hundred miles with an acclivity of four feet more. It is therefore highly probable that a tide is never appreciable above Plaquemine, though some have pretended to have seen it at Baton Rouge.

"The hypothesis of a tide at the mouth of Red river is quite preposterous : for it involves the absurdity of a wave of 18 inches (the tide at New Orleans) being appreciable at a distance of 220 miles, against a current averaging at least 1 mile per hour, and against an acclivity or elevation of at least 13 feet !! Less than half the elevation would place the matter beyond all controversy."

6. MEN WHO DESERVE WELL OF MERCHANTS.

In two of the late numbers of the Merchants' Magazine we are presented with portraits and biographical sketches of the editor, Freeman Hunt, Esq., and his chief

contributor, Thomas Prentice Kettell, which have no doubt been welcomed by the readers of that valuable Journal, now published nearly ten years and reached the nineteenth volume. Although engaged in the same field with our cotemporary, and with the same aim, yet supplying wants which he could not from his northern position reach, viz., those of our Southern and Western States, which center about and sympathize in New Orleans, we have never yet regarded him as a rival or one whose labors for the enterprise of our countrymen we would not have abundantly successful. If he has been prosperous, we anticipate the same success for ourselves; for, in this great and growing country, there is abundance of room for us all. But to the biographies:

1. **FRANKLIN HUNT**, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, 21st March, 1804. He is the son of a shipmaster and served an apprenticeship as a printer. At that time there was not one of these, now numerous publications, called Ladies' Magazines; and with a true insight into the wants of the reading public, he projected a similar periodical to the Lady's Book, which, we believe, he called the Ladies' Magazine. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale was just attracting notice by her first novel, and Mr. Hunt purchased the use of her name as editress. The Magazine succeeded, but did not satisfy the ambition of the proprietor. He sold out and began the republication of the Penny Magazine, which reached a sale of 5,000 numbers in a year after its commencement. This work he soon abandoned, and the Bewick Company, being got up by an association of authors, printers and bookbinders, whose object was the publication of their own works, he took charge of it. Mr. Hunt was the manager, and displayed wonderful talents at financing; for, as the association had nothing but talents and genius, it required no ordinary degree of financial skill to exchange their products for grosser materials, without which they could do nothing.

While in the management of this company, he projected the American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and conducted its editorial department while he remained with the company, which was dissolved soon after he left it. He then got up two volumes of American Anecdotes, which were highly successful, and have formed a magazine of wealth for succeeding book makers; then the American Pulpit, an Episcopalian periodical. In 1831, he removed to New York, and established a weekly newspaper, called the *Traveler*. In 1835, he published a Comprehensive Atlas, which was very successful. Afterward he wrote letters to some of the Boston papers, and published a popular work called "Letters about the Hudson," which passed through three editions. His next enterprise was the *Merchants' Magazine*, a work entirely original in its plan, and which was successful from its start. By his singular tact, good management and industry, he has built up a work, on a plan which is so obviously right now, that people wonder it was never done before.

2. **THOMAS PRENTICE KETTELL**, is a son of a Boston merchant, and was born in 1811. In youth he accompanied his father on several trading voyages. He then became clerk in Boston and traveled afterward very extensively in Europe. On his return he contributed to the *New York Herald*, those celebrated money articles, which, for six years, are said to have had oracular authority with statesmen and merchants. Mr. Kettell ceased his connection with the *Herald* in 1843, and has since that period been the author of the *Monthly Financial and Commercial Summaries* which have appeared in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, giving it so much of its reputation; contributing also to that periodical a vast quantity of other matter upon the various subjects of commerce, finance, affairs of the States, &c. He has also contributed several valuable papers to our *Commercial Review* on the "money of commerce," "growth of New York," "monthly progress of trade," &c. He is also editor and part proprietor of the *Democratic Review* and the author of the able commercial articles now being published in the *Union* over the signature of *Prentice*.

"Perhaps no single individual has contributed more to the financial literature of the country, or exerted a more extended influence through the practical application of sound principles of political economy to passing events, than the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch. Possessed of prompt and vigorous reasoning powers, of clear perception and rare sagacity, he grasps the essence of any subject that presents itself with singular facility; and through his rapid, bold, and vigorous style, flings his powerful conceptions before his readers with a clearness and force that always carry conviction. His writings for the last ten years have formed an invaluable running commentary upon the stirring events that have transpired in the remarkable decade, which, commencing with the general suspension of 1837, was marked, through the terrible nature of the revulsions that followed, by an entire change in public opinion in the United States, in respect to commercial and financial principles, and have identified the writer with the soundest political economists of the country."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

1. PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH IN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

[The following extract is from a speech made before the American Institute at New York, by James M. Crane, of Virginia. It embraces many important particulars, but in some respects is rather at random and shooting wide of the mark. It will interest the reader.—Ed.]

AFTER speaking of the size and progress of the American Colonies, and those acts of oppression on the part of England by which they were finally separated from the mother country, Mr. Crane proceeded to notice the wonderful strides

in manufactures and the arts which have so strikingly marked their progress in later years—particularly at the South. He observed, that although the people in that beautiful and genial portion of this Union are not so noted for their thrift and industry in the arts as the people of the North, still they are progressing at this time successfully and rapidly.

The State of Delaware has a larger capital invested in, and a greater number of manufacturing establishments for the population, than any State in the Union out of proud New England. The capital invested in Maryland in canals, railroads, mining and manufacturing, cannot be far from \$15,000,000. Her Ohio Railroad runs through a vast iron and coal, as well as a grazing and farming, region. Lands hitherto almost unoccupied and valueless, are now covered with luxuriant crops, and villages and even larger towns are starting into existence. One of the best manufacturing towns for the size in the Union is the Laurel between Washington and Baltimore. The people for thirty miles around have been literally transformed. Another manufacturing town on the plan of Lowell has been started, called Weaverton, on the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry. Several large mills, hotels, churches and stores, have been erected already. Near Cumberland quite a manufacturing town is established. Rolling mills, forges, furnaces, with various branches of industry, are springing into existence over the whole State. Agriculture also is in an admirable state of progress.

If Virginia, his own State, had commenced the same system of improvement thirty years ago she has now in progress, she would have had a population at this time of at least 3,000,000 of souls. Richmond and Petersburg, in the East, and Wheeling, Wellsburgh and Charlestown in the West, are very considerable manufacturing towns. The State is represented in thus far in woolen and cotton goods; has about \$60,000,000 invested in railroads, canals, and other modes of water and land transportation, mines and manufactures. When her present railroads are completed, she will have the largest chain of railroads by far of any State in the Union. One, a line from Richmond via Lynchburg to the Tennessee line, is nearly five hundred and fifty miles between these two cities; it is to be connected by a line from Norfolk. From Lynchburg to its western terminus the road passes over a region of country remarkable for its richness of soil and the immensity of its minerals. Another, from Richmond via the way of her great mineral springs to the Ohio and now completed and under contract. One half of the way is likely to reach the Ohio before the works of either Pennsylvania or Maryland. The State geologist, in canvassing this part of that river, pronounced the State an empire within itself. Vast mountains of gypsum, iron, copper, zinc, lead, sena-bituminous and bituminous cannel and anthracite coal, exist to an extent almost unlimited, and with this the story of its treasures hardly begins. The people of this part of the State have but few slaves, and are hardy and industrious. When this road shall be completed, it will connect the State with an uninterrupted chain to the Mississippi at Memphis. It is expected to be completed to the State line in five years, when population, enterprise and capital, must set in like a flood. When all her railroads, now in operation and those in progress, shall be completed, she will have a chain of railroads of fifteen hundred miles—and all upon her own country. The length of her canals are now next to New York, being one hundred and fifty miles long. Ship-building and manufacturing is decidedly on the increase. While we are losing our black population, emigrants from Europe, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, &c., are rapidly crossing to fill their places. Virginia presents a most inviting field for farmers of moderate means. The system of common schools is adopted in about one-third of the country with success.

North Carolina, until within a few years back, seemed to be in a profound sleep. Recently she has started with decided vigor. She has at this time about twenty-two millions of dollars invested in canals, railroads and manufactures. Her railroads, when completed, with those now in operation, will make a line of about five hundred miles. The Central railroad, when finished, will bring the rich soil and minerals of western North Carolina into market, and truly it is a rich and beautiful region. Fayetteville, in the Cape Fear, is a flourishing manufacturing town. Wilmington is quite a considerable commercial and manufacturing city. There are other places in the State also where manufacturing settlements exist. The State has an excellent system of common schools.

Although South Carolina has been for the last twenty years battling the tariff, she has made within the last three quite an important change in her domestic policy. She, too, is represented, in her cotton goods, at this exhibition. She has between twelve and fifteen millions invested in manufactures, with railroads and other improvements. In the upper part of the State, several iron and cotton factories are established. Her cut nails and cotton goods, like those of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, are sold in this market. There is a flourishing manufacturing town, like that of Lowell, lately established near Aiken, in the central part of the State. Charleston now has her cotton factories and iron foundries. Every thing bids fair to make this one of the most decided tariff and manufacturing States in the Union.

Florida, inconsiderable as she is in population as yet, is progressing slowly but surely. She has a large school fund, and a most admirable system of common schools. The State has about \$4,000,000 invested in roads and other improvements, with manufactures. Several cotton factories have been established with great success. Her ship timber and resources for naval stores are almost unlimited. Several railroad charters were granted at the last session of the Legislature—one, the Atlantic Gulf railroad, from St. Marys, Georgia, to the Cedar Keys, with the view of making a direct line by the shortest route between the Crescent City of the South and the Empire City of the North. There are other railroads completed and in progress.

Georgia is called the New England of the South. She has built more railroads with her own money than any State in the Union, and she has a longer chain of them than any State save Massachusetts, the greatest State for the population and territory of the known world. Along the line of her Great Western railroad, now nearly completed from Savannah to Chattanooga, thriving towns are springing into existence where a few years since hardly an acre was occupied by civilized men. The capital invested in her railroads and canals, with her numerous and increasing manufactures and manufacturing towns, is not far from \$55,000,000. She is at this time advancing more rapidly in manufactures, and especially cotton manufactures, than any of her Southern sisterhood. Emigration is also tending to this enterprising State.

Alabama, though comparatively a young State, has more manufactures than any State in the Union for her age. Prattville is a flourishing manufacturing town. So is Tuscaloosa. The State has perhaps \$12,000,000 invested in railroads and other roads, mining and manufactures. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is now under construction, with other roads of less consequence and extent. This State is beginning in part to partake of the spirit now pushing forward the enterprising State of Georgia.

Texas is rather too young to do much as yet in either manufactures or railroads, yet she has her cotton factory and iron foundry. I find her also represented here in machinery. Charters have been given her for making navigable a large number of her rivers. Several railroad charters have been granted with tolerable good prospect of success. Coal and iron are found in great abundance in this State.

Louisiana is a large sugar manufacturing State. Her capital in cotton, sugar and rice, with internal improvements, is at least 50,000,000 of dollars. A good many cotton factories have been put up in this State.*

Although at the last census Mississippi was reported as having fifty-three cotton factories, the whole only producing about \$20,000 worth, yet she is now turning her attention to this department of industry. A fine spirit is getting up among the planters. A large town like Lowell, has been commenced and is now in full progress. In twenty years from this, she will be a flourishing and powerful manufacturing State. About \$2,000,000 is now invested in rail and other roads and manufactures.

Missouri is destined to be one of the largest cotton, hemp, iron and lead manufacturing States in the West and South-west. Her mineral wealth is inexhaustible. A good many iron foundries and factories are now in existence, and many others in progress; but little is done in cotton. About \$86,000,000 are invested in internal improvements and mining manufactures.

Arkansas has considerable mineral wealth, and will in some future day be a thriving and prosperous State. Some manufacturing is now done.

*Q. In what part of the State? Our agricultural capital alone is nearer \$75,000,000.—ED.

Tennessee is naturally a great State. In Middle and East Tennessee a very considerable amount of cotton and iron is manufactured. On the Cumberland there are a number of rolling mills, nail and cotton factories and foundries. East Tennessee, like south-western Virginia, is unlimited in her mineral resources. When her railroads connected with Virginia and Georgia are completed, this part of her territory must fill up with a busy, energetic and public spirited population. Many of the oppressed in Europe are now colonizing in this region. Tennessee has about \$30,000,000 invested in mining, manufactures, railroads, and other improvements. The time must come, and that at no distant day, when she will become a mighty and powerful State. Her population at the next census cannot be far from one million of souls.

Kentucky is quite a manufacturing State. The principal manufacturing business is confined to iron, flax and hemp. Several cotton mills, however, have been erected, and a good number of woolen mills. The capital invested in all her railroads and other improvements, with her mining and manufacturing, is about \$25,000,000. Louisville, Lexington, Covington and Maysville, do a considerable amount of manufacturing. She has an excellent system of common school education.

The speaker gave it as his opinion that within the next twenty years, the bulk of the cotton manufacturing interest would be confined to the South. A splendid destiny awaited those States. Although Pennsylvania has expended over \$15,000,000 to bring into market her anthracite coal, yet Virginia possesses as large a body of the same coal, still undisturbed by the hand of man.

In conclusion, the speaker remarked, that what he had said was uttered in no spirit of unkindness to the great sister States of the North and West, for it was far from him to alienate us. He knew no North, no South, no East, no West. Washington had proclaimed to the ears of our ancestors "United we stand, divided we fall."

2. IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILROADS.

During the regular session of the late Legislature, we published a communication from one of its most intelligent members, calling public attention to a paragraph, then just published by Mr. J. S. French, of Old Point Comfort, describing an invention, devised by that gentleman, to enable railway trains to ascend heavy grades, and thus to dispense with the present plan of first reducing the grades as much as possible, and then of increasing the friction to the greatest limit by the use of locomotives of great weight. Mr. J. H. Gilmer, of this city, impressed with the originality and importance of Mr. French's views, has prepared for the Whig a synopsis of the result at which he arrives; and as the subject is one that possesses much public interest, we insert an extract from Mr. Gilmer's communication:

Mr. French proposes to build lighter roads, use lighter engines, and to create a mechanical adhesion, by the use of an under set of wheels, corresponding in position and working in mechanical unison with the driving wheels. As adhesion is as essential to propulsion as steam power is to the rotary motion of the wheels, this quality must in some way be procured. The heavy engine dispensed with, the pressure of the driving wheels on the rail will not be sufficient to produce the desired adhesion. To obviate this, it is proposed to apply a mechanical pressure, which can be increased or diminished at will. It will not be contended that a mere mechanical pressure, produced by a power drawing the driving wheels in closer contact with the rail, will not procure adhesion as readily as if those wheels were pressed on the rails by a superincumbent weight. The adhesion is all that is wanted—supposing the propelling steam power to exist. If, then, the driving wheels of an engine weighing five tons can be compressed on the railway, with a power of thirty tons weight, and yet exert as great a steam power as an engine of thirty tons, we have the steam power of a thirty ton engine, plying a five ton engine with the full capacity of adhering the driving wheels to the railway, with the adhesive force of a thirty ton engine. Thus five tons of weight are empowered to draw as much as thirty tons can now do. Here we dispense with twenty-five tons of dead weight, and possess the same degree of adhesion, thus producing the power of propulsion without the additional dead weight.

This is accomplished by the under and upper pressure of two wheels which act in a common motion, and made to rise or revolve on opposite sides of the

railway, by a very simple and yet perfect contrivance, but which cannot well be described in the absence of the models.

This point gained, the great question of ascending and descending high grades is solved. Steam power being a thing which can, to a certain extent, be increased at will, and the mechanical adhesion of the driving wheels to the rail being thus reduced to a mere steam lever power, it will be found an easy matter to ascend very high grades. The power which can propel by adhesion and ascend a difficult grade, can, with the same adhesibility, descend the same grade, the steam propelling power being removed.

Here, then, we have an invention by which very high grades can be ascended and descended by a lighter engine, carrying as much paying weight as the "heavier class," and with the additional advantage of its being next to impossible that an engine or car can ever run off the track. Each car having to its axles a stationary under-axle with wheels directly under the carrying wheels of the car, which in the event of a sudden jostle or throwing off power, will bite the rail and draw the carrying wheels back to their proper position.

In addition to this there is another and equally important improvement, invented by Mr. French, which, by the use of a connected series of stoppage-axles attached to each wheel of the engine and cars, can, by a pressure lever plied by steam, in an instant, lock every wheel attached to the train; thus preventing those sad accidents so fatal to safety on the present trains. By another and very simple invention, it is rendered perfectly practicable to turn short curves with ease and safety, and without injury to the road or cars.

Such briefly is the outline of Mr. French's inventions and proposed improvements. Are they of sufficient importance to enlist the sagacious and provident wisdom of the Board of Public Works, whose duty it is to husband the internal improvement fund, and watch with a jealous eye the administration of the State interests on this subject? Will that enlightened body, in view of the vast projects of railway improvements now in contemplation, refuse to consider and decide upon these grand improvements?

Mr. French has not possessed the pecuniary means to build up his system by individual experiments. His models are on a small scale, because he does not possess the ability himself to test his system on a large and expensive scale. That it will succeed and prove the great invention of the age, I feel no doubt, as soon as a fair experiment of it can be made. To procure this is the object which I have in view, and thus secure to the public the enjoyment of an invention next to that of steam itself.—*Richmond Times*.

3. IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE INVENTION.

Mr. M. Smith Salter, of Newark (N. J.), has just obtained a patent for an invention, which, it is believed, is destined to have a most important influence upon the useful arts of life, and the industry of the country and the world. It is a new method of making iron, direct from the ore, with anthracite or bituminous coal, by a single process. By means of this remarkable invention Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of \$25 to \$30 per ton—at least half the usual cost. His furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for deoxydizing the ore—impurities, such as sulphur, &c., being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezers. The whole time occupied in this process, from the time the ore is put into the furnace until finished by the hammer, is only two hours! We understand that one of his furnaces is now in operation at Boonton, in Morris county. We have a specimen of iron from it, which is pronounced to be of the very best description. Perhaps a more important invention—if fuller experiments should verify present anticipations—has not been introduced in many years. Its effect upon the production and consumption of iron must be immense.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SINCE the melancholy and terrible explosion of the *Louisiana*, at the New-Orleans levee, by which from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons were ushered into eternity, public attention has been again called to this desolating evil. Is there blame and to whom does it attach? Can no remedy be devised?

The late Commissioner of Patents made a report from very defective returns as he admits of these explosions, which presents the following particulars. It extends back for many years.

Whole number of boats on which explosions have occurred,.....	233
" " passengers killed (enumerated in 6 cases),.....	140
" " officers " " 31 " 	57
" " crew " " 25 " 	103
Whole number killed in.....	164 " 1805
" " wounded in.....	111 " 1015
Total amount of damages in.....	75 " \$997,650
Average number of passengers killed in the enumerated cases,.....	*23
" " officers " " 	2
" " crew " " 	4
" " killed " " 	11
" " wounded " " 	9
Average amount of damages,.....	\$13,302
The cause is stated in 98 cases; not stated in 125; unknown 10; together,.....	233
1. Excessive pressure gradually increased was the cause in,.....	16
2. The presence of unduly heated metals,.....	16
3. Defective construction,.....	33
4. Carelessness or ignorance,.....	32
5. Accidental (rolling of the boat),.....	1
NATURE OF THE ACCIDENTS.	
Bursting boiler,.....	101
Collapsing flue,.....	71
Bursting steam pipe,.....	9
" " steam chests,.....	1
Bolt of boiler forced out,.....	1
Struck by lightning,.....	1
Blew out boiler head,.....	4
Breaking cylinder head,.....	1
" " flange of steam pipe,.....	2
Bridge wall exploded,.....	1
Unknown,.....	3
Not stated,.....	38
Total,.....	233

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES.

1. Under pressure within a boiler, the pressure being gradually increased. In this class are the cases marked "excessive pressure."

2. Presence of unduly heated metal within a boiler. In this class are included,..... Deficiency of water,..... 14
Deposits, 2-16

3. Defective construction of the boiler and its appendages.

Improper or defective material.	{	In this class are included—	
		Cast iron boiler head,.....	5
		Inferior iron,.....	5
		Iron too thin,.....	3
		Cast iron boiler,.....	1
		Defective iron in flue,.....	1-15

* The average is not a fair one, as it is derived from but six cases, in one of which (the *Pulaski*) the very unusual number of 120 lives were lost.

Bad workmanship.	Want of proper guage cocks,.....	3
		1
		1
		1
	Want of slip joint on pipe,.....	1— 7
Defective boiler (nature of defect not stated),.....		11—
Total in this class,.....		33
4. Carelessness or ignorance of those intrusted with the management of the boiler.		
In this class—Racing,.....		1
Incompetent engineer,.....		2
Old boilers,.....		6
Stopping off water,.....		1
Carelessness,.....		22—
Total,.....		32

DATE OF EXPLOSIONS.

1816,.....	3	1825,.....	2	1831,.....	2	1837,.....	13	1843,.....	9
1817,.....	4	1826,.....	3	1832,.....	1	1838,.....	11	1844,.....	4
1819,.....	1	1827,.....	2	1833,.....	5	1839,.....	3	1845,.....	11
1820,.....	1	1828,.....	1	1834,.....	7	1840,.....	8	1846,.....	7
1821,.....	1	1829,.....	4	1835,.....	10	1841,.....	7	1847,.....	12
1822,.....	1	1830,.....	12	1836,.....	13	1842,.....	7	1848,.....	12

Date given in 177 cases, not stated in 56.—Total 233.

GENERAL ESTIMATE

Of the total loss of life and property, calculated from the average of the given cases.

Pecuniary loss, 233 cases, at \$13,302 each,.....	\$3,090,366
Loss of life, " 11 each,.....	2,563
Wounded, " 9 " 	2,097
Total killed and wounded,.....	4,660

2. STATISTICS OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATESMEN.

The following table, which has required some labor in preparation, shows how some of the principal national offices have been divided between the North and the South, from the commencement of the government to March 4, 1849. The figures denote the number of years during which these offices have been filled by the citizens of each section. The short presidential term of Gen. Garrison and some fractions of years have been omitted :

	Northern.	Southern.		Northern.	Southern.
Presidents,.....	12	48	Secretaries of War,.....	34	25
Vice Presidents,.....	40	20	" of Navy,.....	40	19
Chief Justices,.....	11	48	Postmasters General,.....	35	25
Secretaries of State,.....	20	40	Attorneys General,.....	20	39
" of Treasury,.....	46	14	Speakers of H. of Rep.,.....	23	37

In the sixteen presidential elections, 3,456 electoral votes have been cast ; 1,945 by northern States, and 1,511 by southern States ; 790 votes have been given by the North for northern candidates, 1,190 by the South for southern candidates, 1,155 by the North for southern candidates, and 321 by the South for northern candidates.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

3. POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia Telegraph furnishes the following abstract of the recent census of the white population of the State, from the pen of a correspondent whose care and accuracy are strongly attested by the editor. The result is highly interesting :

CENSUS OF THE FREE WHITE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Districts and Parishes.	1849.	1839.	Incr.	Loss.
Abbeville,	13,206	14,006	...	800
Barnwell,	12,256	10,978	1,278	...

Chester,.....	10,164	9,345	819	...
Chesterfield,.....	6,840	5,413	1,427	...
Christ Church,.....	346	386	...	40
Claremont,.....	5,985	5,583	402	...
Clarendon,.....	3,533	3,333	200	...
Darlington,.....	8,586	6,029	2,557	...
Edgefield,.....	16,256	15,069	1,187	...
Fairfield,.....	7,164	9,152	...	1,988
Georgetown,*.....	2,293	2,797	...	504
Greeneville,.....	13,569	12,586	983	...
Horry,.....	5,211	3,145	2,066	...
Kershaw,.....	4,947	3,947	1,000	...
Lancaster,.....	5,691	5,509	182	...
Laurens,.....	12,025	12,382	...	357
Lexington,.....	7,399	5,846	1,553	...
Marion,.....	9,897	8,296	1,601	...
Marlborough,.....	5,004	4,119	885	...
Newberry,.....	8,822	8,286	536	...
Orange,.....	6,075	5,276	799	...
Pendleton,.....	26,229	24,330	1,899	...
Prince William,.....	1,766	1,336	430	...
Richland,.....	6,830	5,773	1,057	...
Spartanburg,.....	17,905	17,847	58	...
St. Andrews,.....	379	359	29	...
St. Bartholomews,.....	4,462	3,465	997	...
St. Georges Dorchester,.....	1,856	1,603	253	...
St. James Goose Creek,.....	1,901	1,202	699	...
St. James Santee,.....	354	283	71	...
St. Johns Berkley,.....	1,008	812	196	...
St. Johns Colleton,.....	712	679	33	...
St. Helena,.....	1,078	1,121	...	43
St. Luke,.....	1,201	1,074	127	...
St. Matthews,.....	2,052	2,116	...	64
St. Pauls,.....	917	777	140	...
St. Peters,.....	2,067	1,874	193	...
St. Philips and St. Michaels,.....	18,872	15,661	3,211	...
St. Stephens,.....	581	390	191	...
St. Thomas and St. Dennis,.....	251	207	44	...
Union,.....	9,936	10,873	...	937
Williamsburg,.....	3,599	2,687	912	...
York,.....	11,160	11,173	...	13
Totals,.....	280,385	257,117	28,015	4,746

Leaving a clear gain in ten years of 23,269.

There is a difference 1 in *proving* the calculation. The calculation may be relied on as accurate, with this exception.

The representation of this State being based upon white population and taxation, the next apportionment may be arrived at by dividing the total of population by 62, which will give the divisor of population, then ascertain the taxation for ten years past, and divide by 62, and it will give the divisor for taxation. In 1839 the committee added nine and one-eighth per cent. to the fractions of population, which gave them the same denomination as the fractions of taxation. In the future taxation, the fraction will be governed by the result of the calculation of course.

In 1839 the following districts and parishes gained a member each, viz., Barnwell, Greenville, Marion, Marlborough, St. Johns Colleton, and St. Philips and St. Michaels; and the following lost a member each, viz., Chester, Kershaw, Newberry, Williamsburg, Prince William and St. Helena.

Two parishes, St. Stephens and St. Thomas, and St. Dennis, have their representation secured under the constitution.

By the late act, the persons appointed for taking the census were directed to

* This district is not returned by parishes as it should have been.

report the number of deaf, dumb and blind in the State. The duty has been neglected, as but twenty-four have been returned.

The returns in the above list do not always coincide with those made by the district census takers. Taking their own returns, however, the foregoing is correct, as some of them erred in their addition.

4. LARD OIL BUSINESS OF CINCINNATI.

We find an article, relative to the lard oil business of Cincinnati, copied into Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for November, and credited to Cincinnati papers, which is so inaccurate in many particulars, that we have thought proper to correct it in the columns of the Price-Current. It is stated that there are upward of thirty large establishments employed in the manufacture of lard oil, and it is calculated that 11,000,000 lb of lard will be run into lard oil, this year; two-sevenths of which will make stearine; the residue oil: say about 24,000 brls., of 42 gallons each. This statement led us to make diligent inquiries relative to this business; and we found that there are between forty and fifty establishments in the city, including large and small. Some of these press, on an average, 25 brls. of lard per day, the year round; and have capacities for consuming twice that amount. There are others that do not press over from two to five brls. per day. Taking the whole year, the amount consumed is not less than 200 brls. per day. There is, in a barrel, 220 lb of lard, which, at 200 brls. per day, for three hundred and twelve working days, would amount to 16,224,000 lb. In the summer, two-sevenths of the lard is made into stearine, and, in the winter, four-sevenths; so that a fair average would be, three-sevenths stearine, and the residue oil. This would give 6,953,142 lb of stearine, and 9,270,358 lb or 1,324,408 gallons of oil, which, at 40 gallons to the barrel, would be equal to 33,110 brls.

The lard thus consumed, at 6c. $\frac{p}{b}$ lb (which is a fair average price), cost \$973,440. The stearine produced, at 7c. $\frac{p}{b}$ lb, would bring \$456,719 50; and the oil, at 50c. $\frac{p}{b}$ gallon, \$662,204. Thus, it is seen, that the lard oil business of Cincinnati is quite an important branch of our manufactures. Much the largest share of the lard manufactured is *not*, as stated, of inferior quality. Much of the best lard the market affords is made into oil. Some inferior lard is used; but of this the buyer is fully aware: and he may buy No. 3, 2 or 1, oil, whichever best suits his purpose or his purse.

5. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT THAT EVER ASCENDED THE OHIO RIVER.

The following article possesses intrinsic interest, as a means of showing how great has been the progress in steamboat building, steamboat navigation, and in the facilities for commercial intercourse with the West, within the last thirty-four years:

"**THE STEAMBOAT ENTERPRISE.**—This is the first steamboat that has ever ascended the Ohio. She arrived at Louisville on the 1st instant, sailed thence on the 10th, and came to at this port on the evening of the 13th, having made her passage from New Orleans, a distance of eighteen hundred miles, in twenty-eight running days (by the aid of her machinery alone, which acts on a single wheel placed in the stern), against the rapid currents of the Mississippi and the Ohio. This is one of the most important facts in the history of this country, and will serve as a data of its future greatness. A range of steamboats from Pittsburg to New Orleans, connecting Pittsburg and Cincinnati; Cincinnati and Louisville; Louisville and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, or some eligible place on the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio; thence to Natchez, and from Natchez to New Orleans, will render the transportation of men and merchandise as easy, as cheap and expeditious on those waters, as it is by means of sea vessels on the ocean, and certainly far safer! And we are happy to congratulate our readers on the prospect that is presented of such an establishment. Two steamboats, considerably larger than the Enterprise, and yet not too large for the purpose, are already built at Pittsburg, and will, no doubt, commence running in the autumn. Others will follow; the success of the Enterprise must give a spring to this business that will, in a few years, carry it into complete and successful operation.

"The Enterprise is a small vessel, carrying only thirty-five tons of cargo, exclusive of machinery.

"She has, however, very good accommodation for between thirty and forty passengers—the ladies' apartment separate from the gentlemen's. The price

of passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati is \$130, and hence to Pittsburg \$30."—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 1815.

6. PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WEST.

Upon the Mississippi river and its tributary streams are now about five hundred steamboats, with capacity to carry, at one trip, near *two hundred thousand tons*. Assuming that these boats will make an average of thirty-six trips in the year, they would transport *seven millions two hundred thousand tons*! Vast as is now the trade upon the rivers, it is small to what it will be. Of the land drained by this great river, not more than one-tenth acre is in cultivation. When the nine-tenths not now cultivated shall be brought into such cultivation as now exists on the other tenth, the demand for tonnage for its transit, compared with the present, will be as *nine* is to *one*, so that five thousand steamboats will then be required upon the waters that now employ *five hundred*. It is also fair to presume that the constantly improving husbandry of the West, will, at no distant period, double the production of lands, a large majority of which are under the most careless cultivation. In this latter case, *ten thousand* steamboats would be required on the Mississippi river and its tributary streams. Supposing that five thousand of these boats should run below the mouth of the Ohio and above New Orleans, and that each boat should pass a given point, say Natchez, once a week, seven hundred and fourteen boats would pass that point each day, thirty boats each hour, or a single boat every two minutes; every four minutes one boat would ascend and another would descend the river; so that a boat descending the river, at the rate of ten miles to the hour, would meet thirty ascending boats; and one descending, at the rate of twenty miles to the hour, would meet sixty ascending boats. Time, which has more than verified the prediction, that the trip from New Orleans to Louisville would be made in ten days, will also more than realize these calculations. Calculations made upon the future power and resources of this country have always been too small. The figures of arithmetic have outstripped the imagination of the poet.

"The lands upon this great river, except, perhaps, those near New Orleans, have never been appreciated; they will become the most healthy of any in the same latitude in this country; they will be sought for desirable residences as well as for profitable culture. The banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, must become one continuous village, with a rich and beautiful garden in its rear, to which the painter will look for a beautiful landscape, and where the poet will seek the inspiration of the muses."—*Louisville Courier*.

7. ATTAKAPAS SEA-COAST—LOUISIANA.

The Editor of the Planters' Banner, had lately an interesting sketch of his visit to the Sea-coast. He thus describes several very pretty islands. "There is a range of five nobs along our coast. First, Belle Isle, containing five hundred acres of high land. About twenty-two miles from Belle Isle is Cote Blanche, containing nineteen hundred acres. Twenty miles further on, is Weeks's Island, containing twenty-two hundred acres; and fifteen miles further, Petite Anse. The next is Miller's Island.

"Cote Blanche has a peculiar resemblance, we are told, to the planting part of Cuba, in formation and soil. The natural growth of the Island is of the richest kind: walnut, sassafras, magnolia, lime, wild-peach, mulberry, gum, white, red, water and live oak, cotton-wood, wild cane. The sassafras here is of large size, and it is not often found in alluvial soils. Wild cane, too, of large size, on hilly land, is something rather peculiar. Messrs. Huger & Ogden have of late made great improvements on their estate; they have put up splendid sugar works, with new machinery, &c. Their prospect for a fine crop, we are pleased to learn, is excellent.

"But we must return to Chenere au Tigre. This is a strip of high land, between three or four miles long, and from one and a half acre to three-quarter of a mile wide, thrown up on the margin of the salt marsh, in the southern part of the Parish of Vermilion, by the waves from the Gulf of Mexico. There is a shell bank and beach in front, which extends nearly all along the sea marsh of southern Louisiana. Pecan Island, an excellent strip of woodland, lies about seven miles West of this place. It contains good land enough for a large plantation or two, but it is difficult of access, being in the sea marsh, some distance from the Gulf. It is said to have been the resort of pirates in former days, and within the last three or four years much time, money, and labor, have been spent there by various companies from New Orleans and other places, in searching for hidden treasures. Excavations have been made all over the island by money diggers. Clairvoyance, too, was used there; a 'subject' having been brought from New Orleans: but without success.

"In fine weather we might have enjoyed ourselves at Chenere au Tigre, but as it was, we found little or no amusement, except in reading and conversing. A severe storm raged during three of the four days we remained on the island so that we could neither fish or hunt. We succeeded in getting some shells, &c., for our cabinet, and a fine specimen of the Pelican. We had also a history of the lives of some of the settlers on the island. The land was all public, until within the last five or six years, during which time it had been taken up by pre-emption. There are now seven families living on the island, and we found them a very civil, honest and inoffensive people."²

EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

1. BOOK NOTICES.

1. REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, reviewed and examined by M. Alexis de Tocqueville, with an original preface and notes by John C. Spence of New York. Published by Edward Walker, N. Y., 1849.

This admirable work upon our country, the most philosophical, unprejudiced and instructive which the press has ever brought forth, though from the pen of a foreigner, has acquired a reputation as wide as this Union. Every department of our Government is analyzed and discussed with the boldness, originality and research of a powerful mind. The "Democracy of America" should be a text-book for our students, and be found in the library of every gentleman. The work is embraced in one very large and elegant volume, and the agent for the South is Mr. Shaw, well known to our citizens. We bespeak success for his agency.

2. THE ODD FELLOW'S OFFERING, 1850, with elegant engravings, New York, E. Walker. We also received a copy of this splendid annual from Mr. Shaw, the agent. Its articles are well selected and of a most interesting character. The engravings are in the very finest stamp of the art. Every Odd Fellow should encourage such contributions to the literature and taste of the Order, which has now become one of the most numerous, intelligent and influential bodies in Christendom. Among the papers in the "Offering," we observe an oration at the dedication of Odd Fellows' Hall, New York, by C. Edwards Lester, abounding in passages of eloquence and interesting particulars of the Order.

BOOKS FROM HARPER AND BROTHERS, THROUGH J. B. STEEL, NEW ORLEANS.

3. POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE REV. THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D., LL. D., Vol. VII., Edited by Rev. Wm. Hanna, LL. D. The present volume is devoted to the Institutes of Theology. Book I.—Preliminary ethics, metaphysics and mental physics. Book II.—Natural theology. Book III.—Evidences of Christianity, subject matter of Christianity. The fame of Dr. Chalmers, wherever the English language extends, renders one word of praise from us wholly unnecessary.

4. SCENES IN THE OLD WORLD, by Wm. Furniss (Appleton & Co., New York), with many humorous and other illustrations. The author gives rapid sketches of England, the Continent, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Bohemia, Bavaria, Tyrol, Austria, Constantinople, Turkey, Egypt, &c. The volume is small and very interesting.

5. THE LITTLE SAVAGE, by Capt. Maryatt.

6. MORNINGS AMONG THE JESUITS AT ROME, By Rev. M. H. Seymour, A. M.

7. THE CAXTONS, By Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, in two parts.

8. HISTORY OF PENDENNIS, his fortunes and misfortunes, &c., by Thackeray—Nos. 2 and 3.

The novel by Capt. Maryatt is an interesting one and published in library style. *Mornings among the Jesuits* gives the substance of many conversations with Romanists and their views, &c., upon a multitude of points of doctrine or practice, rites, observances, &c. We have seen the work very favorably reviewed. The *Caxtons* is "Bulwer's last" and was published in Blackwood's Magazine in a long series of papers extending through many months. We read several of them with the usual interest excited by the distinguished author. *Pendennis* is a humorous production with the most laughter provoking illustrations and incidents.

BOOKS FROM APPLETON & CO., THROUGH J. B. STEEL.

9. LIVING AUTHORS OF ENGLAND.

10. BARNWELL'S TRANSLATION OF GIRAEDIN'S DRAMATIC LITERATURE.—The living authors of England, by Mr. Powell, furnishes biographical sketches and reviews of nearly fifty leading authors of England, male and female, with a list of their writings, &c. Only those of high and acknowledged fame in letters are admitted. The volume is a deeply interesting one.

Mr. Barnwell's translation has been several times referred to by us. It has been favorably noted by the *Southern Quarterly*, and an elaborate review promised.

PERIODICALS, ADDRESSES, &c.

11. SHAKSPEARE'S DRAMATIC WORKS, with notes, illustrations, &c., Boston; Phillips, Sampson & Co. No. 3, "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1849.

This is a promising edition; large clear type, beautiful paper, handsome engravings. Each number will contain one complete play at the low price of 25 cents. Will the publishers send us Nos. 1 and 2 and the forth coming?

12. SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Richmond, Virginia, November, 1849.

13. SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW, Charleston, October, 1849.

14. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE JOURNAL, Philadelphia, October, 1849.

15. HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, November, 1849.

16. MONTHLY LAW REPORTER, Boston, November.

17. SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL, November.

18. NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL JOURNAL, November.

19. CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL, November,

20. COLONIAL MAGAZINE, London.

21. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, October.

22. LETTER TO HON. JOHN DAVIS, ON THE CENSUS OF 1850 by Nahum Caper.

23. REPORTS ON SUGAR, by M. Casseca, Havana.

24. CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHYSIOLOGY, by Bennett Dowler, M. D., New Orleans,

25. SPEECH OF P. PHILLIPS, Esq., of Alabama, to railroad convention.

26. LETTER OF ASHLEE SMITH, on a University at Memphis.

The leading article of the *Messenger* is an original novel, chapters 13, 14 and 15, of great interest, and the other papers are attractive. In the *Southern Quarterly*, "California," "Geology of South Carolina," and "Characteristics of Alabama," have especial value. There are eleven articles and forty-nine critical notices. *Hunt* has an interesting paper on Cuba. The XXXth article in

Silliman is by Lieut. Davis, on the prime meridian, in which he commends New Orleans as the proper point in computing longitude, &c. Dr. Hort's paper on cholera, in *New Orleans Medical Journal*, we read with deep attention, and it is worthy of highest praise. The whole number is a fine one. The *Charleston Medical Journal* now passes from the present able editors into those of Dr. Porcher and Dr. Cain. The *Colonial Magazine* has been published several years, and is now in the hands of John Mortimer, Esq. It is the most valuable repository of colonial information in the world. Its articles on sugar, cotton, coffee, tropical products, &c., are inestimable. The *republication* of *Blackwood and other English Reviews*, is by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Mr. Caper's letter on the *census* is able and elaborate, but will hardly produce any practical effect. We intend translating for our Review from the able *sugar investigations* sent us by Mr. Cassease of Cuba, and thank him for the attention. In our next we shall endeavor to make some extracts from Mr. Phillips's interesting *railroad speech*. Ashbel Smith of Texas, argues very warmly in favor of *Memphis*, as the site of a great *Western University*. He presents many strong inducements and his letter is a fine specimen of literary excellence and altogether worthy of the author's high reputation. We extract the following:

"**LARGE CITIES FOR UNIVERSITIES.**—All experience has abundantly proved that large cities, the *largest*, are the best locations for seats of learning, in preference to small towns or villages. The University of Berlin, in Prussia, in a city of more than 400,000 souls, has far outstripped, though of comparatively recent date, the renowned University of Gottingen—situated in a comparatively small town. Among the advantages of a large town over a small one as the seat of an University, are to be mentioned: Discipline is much easier and subordination much better by the wholesome influence of public opinion, than in small places where students form a public opinion of their own. The emulation and ambition of the students are powerfully moved by the presence and example of the eminent scholars, jurists and members of the other learned professions, to be found in large cities. A lofty tone of personal honor is inspired by beholding and associating with such men, and much is learned from their conversation. Good manners, ease in society, and a true knowledge of the world are acquired, in place of the rudeness and awkwardness which mark colleges situated in small towns. The instruction of the professors is always more thorough and accurate, keeping up with the progress of science, in large towns, by the unseen influence and supervision exercised over them by men of learning not connected with the University. The advantages of access to new publications in the large book-stores of cities, are not to be underrated. Latin and Greek and pure mathematics may be taught sufficiently well in colleges situated in villages, but an University where are taught the sciences, arts, literature, modern languages, medicine, laws, theology, &c., can in our day flourish only in a large city,—modern languages are learned in a good degree by practice in conversation, this can be had only in cities to any useful extent; medicine requires hospitals to illustrate the teachings of the lecturer seen by the results of practice, hospitals are found only in cities; law students derive inestimable profit from beholding the displays of legal acumen and forensic eloquence and the manner of transacting business by eminent jurists in the high courts; so, theological students are trained to a higher standard by the varied specimens of pulpit eloquence in populous cities. Besides, there is a vast amount of miscellaneous information acquired only in cities, which every young man of liberal education should possess. And I feel sure from my own observation that the morals of institutions in large towns are better than of those located in villages."

2. LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

Several years ago there was formed in New Orleans a Society, of which Judge Martin was made the President, succeeded by Judge Bullard, for the preservation of the material of the State's history. The editor of this Review, as secretary of the association, has collected some manuscripts and books, which are in his possession, and has received from John Perkins, Esq., two splendidly bound volumes, of five or six hundred pages each, of *transcripts from the records of the French colonial office at Paris*.

Mr. Perkins, having visited Europe for his health, and being one of the most active members of the Society as well as one our most estimable citizens, received the appointment of agent, with full powers to collect whatever he regarded as important to the proper knowledge of our history in England, France, or Spain. His excellency, Gov. Johnson, was pleased to make him, officially and by letter, a similar request. With these he has complied in a spirit and manner at once creditable to his patriotism, public zeal and high literary sympathies, and at great pecuniary costs and sacrifices to himself.

The material included in the two volumes received, embraces a summary or index of all French documents relating to Louisiana, from the earliest epoch to the year 1803, when the transfer was made to the United States. Mr. E. J. Forstall had previously made some references to many of these papers, and Mr. Magne, of New Orleans, had copied some hundred pages, which were purchased by the Legislature, and were of material use to Mr. Gayarre in the preparation of his history of the State.

Searches are even now being prosecuted in Spain, under an appropriation made by us of three thousand dollars, and although much has come to light, none of the material has yet reached the State.

Mr. Perkins concludes his letter to Gov. Johnson, which will be laid before the Legislature, with the following

RECAPITULATION.

There are 17 Cartons in the Department Marine, averaging	1,000 pages	= 17,000 pages.
40 volumes dispatches and royal orders, "	300 "	12,000 "
3 volumes memoirs, "	1,000 "	3,000 "
India accounts,		2,000 "
The Personnal Commissions, &c.,		2,000 "
Concessions,		1,000 "
Indirect documents,		10,000 "
		— 46,000

In the National Library, Rue Richelieu,.....	3,000 pages.
" ancient Archives of the Kingdom,.....	200 "
" Archives of the Cour des Comptes,.....	3,000 "
" Ministry of War,.....	6,000 "
" Ministry of Foreign Affairs,.....	3,000 "

Total,.....	61,200 "

This is probably a calculation rather large.

As to the expense of having these documents copied, there are three points to be considered: 1, the payment for copies of the documents; 2, the cost of the paper; 3, the selection and revision and general superintendence of the work. The cost of copying may be rated at ten cents the page. This is what New York and Massachusetts paid. The paper of the kind required to copy on will cost about thirty francs the thousand pages. For 60,000 pages, say from \$300 to \$600. As to the salary of the person who shall compile the papers and direct the copyists, it must depend upon circumstances and the merit of the individual. It is difficult to assign a sum.

The labor of securing all the documents will require two years, perhaps more time. A hundred pages a day is all that can be relied upon, and it is proper to allow for many delays. The above estimate supposes that the State would desire copies of *every document* touching its history. There are, however, many of these unimportant. Should a selection be made, those of real value would not exceed 35,000 pages.

The person commissioned to superintend this compilation should receive his instructions from the Historical Society, and have his commission signed by the Governor. He would then have every facility extended to him.

I need not dwell upon the importance of securing at once the documents I have sketched. Their possession, in a degree, involves the honor of the State. They are rich in material and will fully repay investigation. No one can rise from their study without a higher opinion of those who first settled in Louisiana. They were, like all other colonists, influenced by varied motives, but a perusal of the reports made to the Home Government shows that they carried with them into the forests much of the romantic enthusiasm for liberty that has since characterized the French nation. They appear to have been kind and just in their dealings with the natives. We read nowhere of cruelty. They conciliated when it was possible, and their priests met with a success scarcely equalled in any other part of America.

With the hope that you will deem it consistent with your duty to advise an appropriation by the approaching assembly, for securing the historical materials referred to,

I am, with great respect,

JOHN PERKINS, Jr.

3. PLANTATION ACCOUNTS.

Thomas Affleck, of Mississippi, published, several years ago, a Plantation Record and Account Book, of which Weld & Co., of New Orleans, are now the agents and part proprietors. The plan was greatly approved by the agricultural convention of Louisiana in 1847. He has since simplified and improved it, and reduced the cost. There are heads for inventories of stock, implements and tools; for daily records of events on the plantation; for quarterly abstracts; of cotton picked each day, names of negroes picking, averages, &c.; of articles furnished to the negroes during the year; of overseers' supplies; of births and deaths on place; of physicians' visits and names etc. of patients; of bales cotton made; average weight and sales; with full and ample directions to the planter in enabling him to keep the accounts with greatest ease.

Price.—No. 1, for a plantation of forty hands, or under, \$2 50. No. 2, for a plantation of eighty hands, or under, \$3 00.

The favor with which this work has been received, and the frequent inquiries made after copies since the first edition was exhausted, have led to the publication of a new and carefully revised edition. It has been still further simplified and the size somewhat reduced, so as to bring down the cost to but little over that of a good blank book; whilst the general character has been retained throughout.

The planting community and the press have fully recognized the simplicity and completeness of this work, and its perfect adaptation to the end in view—that of affording to planters and their overseers a plain and uniform book of blanks, embracing every record and account necessary to be kept upon a plantation.

4. EDITOR'S NOTE.

The articles on "Charleston," by our friend, Edwin Heriot, are said by "Justice" to have given too much credit to Mr. Gregg. The active members and originators of the Mechanics' Institute and Fair of that city, were Messrs. Walker, Hatch, Dessausure, Reynolds, Lawton, Jones, Lebby, etc. "Justice" also alleges that Mr. Gregg can have no credit for the cotton factory in Charleston. He must be "satisfied with the honor of being the founder of Graniterville."

We are indebted to Messrs. Soule and Johnson for copies of the Patent Reports of 1848, and shall present, before long, an elaborate notice of its contents.

The proceedings of the St. Louis and Memphis conventions we have concluded not to publish in *extenso*, as originally contemplated; but will present the memorials and addresses emanating from either as soon as they are had.

Mr. Warren A. Grice's interesting letter on the railroad from Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, will be published in our next, with the proceedings of the Monticello convention.

Mr. Price's paper on "Terrebonne, La." Mr. Phillips, of Mississippi, on "Southern Fruits," etc., Mr. Cockrill on "Home Manufactures," Mr. Weller on "Vines," are all on our table, and will have an early place in the Review.

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in every department, and must be of equal value to AMERICAN CITIZENS wherever they are found. Is there a section of the Union, too, or an interest, which has no concern with the progress and resources of the GREAT WEST, of which the Commercial Review is the faithful exponent?

THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

TESTIMONIALS.

If the Index of Contents, now published, were not sufficient evidence of what the work has been and is, we might remark, that it has been highly commended to us, among others, by the Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. J. Q. Adams, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Hon. E. Burke, Patent Office, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, the most important Chambers of Commerce, etc., etc. A host of letters might be easily published, and notices from Journals of the highest character; as the *Union* and *National Intelligencer*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Charleston Courier*, *Mercury, Patriot and News*, *New York Courier and Enquirer*: all the New Orleans papers, and others throughout the country—*Skinner's Farmers' Library*, *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, *Simmond's London Colonial Review*, etc., etc.

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At the opening of an EIGHTH VOLUME, it is well to state, that there are many great and important improvements now in course of preparation, which must add greatly to the interest and value of the Review, some of which this number will evidence.

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We have kept our promises in the past, as the Commercial Review will evince, and shall keep them in future.